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ABSTRACT

A nationwide sample survey was conducted in Janurary 1973 to investigate the job search methods workers used and their effectiveness. Prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Manpower Administration in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, the survey covered nearly 16 million employed wage and salary workers 16 years of age and above, who were not in school, and had started their current job in 1972. Two broad categories of search methods are recognized: informal methods, including direct application to employers and asking friends; and formal methods, including State and private employment agencies, school placement offices, urion hiring halls, and newspaper advertisements. Seven tables supplement the test, which discusses job seeker characteristics; methods used and their effectiveness; work history and job search; job search timing, duration, and intensity; job refusal; earnings; and suggestions for further study. Half the document is taken up by extensive reference tables. The appendix discusses survey reliability and concepts and presents the questionnaire used. Major findings include: two out of three jobseekers applied directly to employers, with half of them obtaining jobs; greater proportions of blacks than whites asked friends for jobs; and four methods were generally used before a job was found. (LH)

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Jobseeking Methods Used By American Workers

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Jobseeking Methods Used By American Workers

U. S. Department of Labor
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1975

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Preface

This bulletin analyzes the methods which persons used to find jobs during 1972. The basic data were obtained in a questionnaire prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Manpower Administration (MA) in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census. The Bureau of the Census collected the information as a supplement to its Current Population Survey, and tabulated the data according to specifications prepared by BLS and MA.

This report was prepared by Carl Rosenfeld, Kopp Michelotti, and William V. Deutermann of the Division of Labor Force Studies, under the general direction of Sophia C. Travis (retired), Division Chief during the planning stages of the survey, and Robert L. Stein, Division Chief during the analytical stages.

This study was financed by the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Job search methods	1
Employment and unemployment in 1972	2
Major findings and implications	2
Characteristics of jobseekers	3
Demographic	3
Reason for job search	3
Methods jobseekers used	3
Sex and marital status	5
Age	5
Occupation	5
Race	6
Reason for seeking work	6
Method by which job was obtained	7
Effectiveness rates	9
Sex	10
Occupation	10
Work history and job search	11
Timing of job search	12
Duration of job search	13
Intensity of job search	14
Job refusal	16
Change in earnings	17
Suggestions for further study	17

Text tables:

1. Characteristics of jobseekers and reasons for looking for work	3
2. Methods used to look for work, by sex and race	4
3. Method by which current job was obtained, by sex and race	7
4. Ranking of methods by which current job was obtained, by selected characteristics	8
5. Effectiveness rates of jobseeking methods, by sex and race	10
6. Effectiveness rates by occupation: Methods which had rates of 20 percent or more	11
7. Jobseekers who looked for work while still employed, by selected characteristics	12

Chart: Methods used to look for work by white and black jobseekers, selected occupational groups, January 1973 18

Reference tables:

A-1. Reason jobseekers looked for work: Age, sex, and race, January 1973	19
B-1. Methods used to look for work: Age and sex, January 1973	20

Contents--Continued

Reference Tables—Continued

		Page
B-2.	Methods used to look for work: Occupation and sex, January 1973	22
B-3.	Methods white jobseekers used to look for work: Occupation, January 1973	25
B-4.	Methods Negro and other minority race jobseekers used to look for work: Occupation, January 1973	25
B-5.	Methods used to look for work: Residence and sex, January 1973	26
B-6.	Methods Negro and other minority race jobseekers used to look for work: Residence and sex, January 1973	26
B-7.	Methods used to look for work: Reason for seeking work, January 1973	27
B-8.	Methods used to look for work by persons who usually work full time: Usual weekly earnings, January 1973	28
B-9.	Methods used to look for work: Educational attainment, January 1973	28
C-1.	Method by which current job was obtained: Age, sex, and race, January 1973	29
C-2.	Method by which current job was obtained: Occupation and sex, January 1973	31
C-3.	Method by which white jobseekers obtained current job: Occupation, January 1973	34
C-4.	Method by which Negro and other minority race jobseekers obtained current job: Occupation, January 1973	34
C-5.	Method by which current job was obtained: Residence and sex, January 1973	35
C-6.	Method by which current job was obtained: Reason for seeking work, January 1973	36
C-7.	Method by which current job was obtained by persons who usually work full time: Usual weekly earnings, January 1973	37
C-8.	Method by which current job was obtained: Educational attainment, January 1973	37
C-9.	Method used most often to look for work: Age, sex, and race, January 1973	38
C-10.	Method used most often to look for work: Occupation, January 1973	39
D-1.	Effectiveness rates of jobseeking methods: Occupation and sex, January 1973	40
D-2.	Effectiveness rates of selected jobseeking methods: Race and occupation, January 1973	41
D-3.	Effectiveness rates of jobseeking methods: Educational attainment, January 1973	42
E-1.	Methods used to look for work, by date last worked on previous job, January 1973	42
E-2.	Number of methods used to look for work, by date last worked on previous job and sex, January 1973	43
E-3.	Method by which current job was obtained, by date last worked on previous job, January 1973	43
E-4.	Methods used to look for work, by length of employment on previous job for persons who last worked in 1968 or later, January 1973	44
E-5.	Method by which current job was obtained, by length of employment on previous job for persons who last worked in 1968 or later, January 1973	44
F-1.	Jobseekers who looked for work while still employed: Reason for seeking work, sex, age, and race, January 1973	45
F-2.	Length of time before starting job search for jobseekers who did not look for work while still employed: Reason for seeking work, sex, age, and race, January 1973	45
F-3.	Main reason for not looking for work within 1-2 days after leaving previous job: Reason for seeking work, sex, and race, January 1973	46
F-4.	Number of weeks looked for work while still employed: Reason for seeking work, sex, and race, January 1973	46
G-1.	Duration of job search, by age and sex, January 1973	47
G-2.	Methods used to look for work, by duration of job search, January 1973	47
G-3.	Method by which current job was obtained, by duration of job search, January 1973	47
G-4.	Duration of job search, by reason for seeking work and race, January 1973	48
G-5.	Number of methods used to look for work, by duration of job search and sex, January 1973	48
G-6.	Duration of job search, by number of weeks looked while still employed and sex, January 1973	49

Contents—Continued

Reference tables—Continued

Page

H-1. Number of methods used to look for work: Broad occupational group, sex, and race, January 1973 50
H-2. Hours per week looked for work: Selected characteristics, January 1973 51
H-3. Farthest distance traveled to look for work: Age, sex, and race, January 1973 51
H-4. Farthest distance traveled to look for work: Occupation, January 1973 52
H-5. Farthest distance traveled to look for work: Residence, sex, and race, January 1973 52
H-6. Farthest distance traveled to look for work: Duration of job search and sex, January 1973 53
H-7. Distance of current job from residence at time of job search: Age and sex, January 1973 53
H-8. Farthest distance traveled to look for work: Distance of current job from residence at time of job search and sex, January 1973 54
I-1. Jobseekers who refused offers: Age and sex, January 1973 54
I-2. Jobseekers who refused offers: Occupation and race, January 1973 55
I-3. Main reason for refusing job offer: Age and sex, January 1973 55
I-4. Main reason for refusing job offer: Occupation and race, January 1973 56
I-5. Method of jobfinding resulting in offer refused: Occupation, January 1973 56
J-1. Average hourly earnings on current and previous job for persons who last worked in 1971 or 1972: Method by which current job was obtained, sex, and race, January 1973 57
J-2. Change in hourly earnings between current and previous job for persons who last worked in 1971 or 1972: Method by which current job was obtained, sex, and race, January 1973 57

Appendix: Survey concepts and questionnaire 58

Jobseeking Methods Used by American Workers

Workers searching for jobs can use a variety of methods to obtain work. However, many jobseekers are not aware of all the possible methods available to them, nor are they informed about which method might be the most effective for their purposes. To investigate the job search methods workers used and their relative effectiveness, a nationwide sample survey was conducted in January 1973.

The survey covered nearly 16 million employed wage and salary workers 16 years old and over who were not in school and who had started their current job during 1972. About 5.5 million of these workers had not looked for work in 1972 because they returned to jobs held formerly, were offered jobs, entered a family business, or for other reasons did not seek employment. The 10.4 million persons who had looked for and found work during 1972 were asked to complete a questionnaire relating to their job search which included questions on all methods they had used to find work; the method by which they had obtained their jobs; the number of weeks they had looked for work; the average number of hours spent per week in looking; the distance traveled from home in their search; and job offers refused. (See appendix for questionnaire.) About half of the 10.4 million jobfinders were new entrants or reentrants to the labor force; the remainder had lost or quit their jobs or wanted to change jobs. Presented in the following pages are, first, a general description of job search methods, followed by a brief summary of the economic climate in 1972, and highlights of the survey results and their implications.

Job search methods. In general, jobseeking workers have two broad categories of search methods available to them. First, workers can use informal methods, such as direct application to employers and asking friends, relatives, or teachers, in which the jobseeker expends most of the effort. Second, they can use formal methods, in which institutional intermediaries expend the effort on the jobseeker's behalf. Formal methods include the State employment service, fee-type private employment agencies, school placement offices, labor union hiring halls, and advertisements in newspapers or journals. Although the last is classified as formal from the jobseeker's point of view because employers, by placing ads, offer jobseekers a number of opportunities from one source of information, it resembles informal methods in its low cost to the applicant in money and time, and its casual mode of use. In a tight labor market, employers may increase their reliance on newspaper advertisements and other formal methods to get the widest possible exposure of job openings.[1]

Formal methods can offer the greatest amount of information about job opportunities in general but may not yield much specific information about each job opening. On the other hand, informal sources of job leads, such as friends and relatives, may be able to provide more extensive or detailed information with respect to fringe benefits, prospects for promotion, working conditions, and training opportunities.

In searching for job information, workers are faced with an optimization problem—they must balance the potential benefit of additional information against the costs incurred in obtaining it.[2] The jobseeking methods used may vary, depending on the economic climate at the time. In a tight labor market, for example, workers might depend more on informal "grapevine" search methods. During periods of high unemployment, some may prefer to use more formal methods, such as private employment agencies, since the return may justify any fees paid.[3] Workers also may choose to search for a job while still employed or may quit their job, depending on general economic conditions.

A job search intermediary such as the State employment service may generate job information and also provide counseling, aptitude tests, and preliminary contact with employers. The nationwide system of State public employment service offices, which is affiliated

[1] Peter B. Doeringer and Michael J. Piore, *Internal Labor Markets and Manpower Analysis*, (Lexington, Mass., D.C. Heath and Company, 1971), pp. 96-97.

[2] George J. Stigler, "Information in the Labor Market," *Journal of Political Economy*, October 1962.

[3] Denis R. Maki, *Search Behaviour in Canadian Job Markets*, Special Study No. 15, Economic Council of Canada (Ottawa, Information Canada, 1972), p. 4.

with the U.S. Employment Service of the Manpower Administration, has applied computer technology to increase its effectiveness and efficiency in matching jobseekers with employer needs. Over 100 metropolitan areas in 43 States have computerized job banks which daily update and disseminate a listing of all job openings on file with the State employment service. These area listings are made available to placement interviewers on a statewide, regional, and nationwide basis. Through the job bank, a single job order can be exposed to a large pool of potential applicants; conversely, each applicant is exposed to a broad range of job possibilities. Thus the matching of workers to jobs is improved.

Employment and unemployment in 1972. The survey results must be evaluated in the context of employment conditions prevailing during the year. Employment rose strongly and unemployment declined moderately during 1972. The unemployment rate was 5.9 percent (seasonally adjusted) in January; it fell to 5.6 percent by midyear and to 5.1 percent by yearend. The overall jobless rate in 1972 averaged 5.6 percent, somewhat higher than the 4.9-percent rate in 1973, but substantially below the rate of about 8.6 percent during the first half of 1975.

The labor supply increased over the year as a result of the growth of the working age population, increased labor force participation rates of women and teenagers, and a net decrease in the size of the Armed Forces as U.S. participation in the Vietnam War drew to a close.

Employment increased by about 2.3 million during the year, the largest annual expansion in a quarter of a century. In December, blue-collar and white-collar employment were each over 1 million higher than a year earlier.

Major findings and implications

Following are some of the major findings of this study and their implications.

1. Two out of three jobseekers applied directly to employers without suggestions or referrals by anyone. The next four methods used most frequently, but by much smaller proportions of workers, were: Asking friends about jobs where they work; answering local newspaper ads; asking friends about jobs at places other than where they work; and checking with the State employment service.

2. Thirty-five percent of the workers obtained jobs through direct application to employers, and 12 percent each by asking friends about jobs where they work and by answering local newspaper ads. About equal proportions (5 to 6 percent) of the jobseekers obtained their jobs through the State employment service and through private employment agencies.

3. Of all persons who applied directly to employers for work, about half found their job that way—about double the percentage for the methods with the next two highest rates.

4. The four methods most commonly used and the method by which the largest proportion of workers obtained jobs were the same for men and for women, and, with minor exceptions, for most other characteristics by which jobfinders were grouped.

5. Greater proportions of blacks [4] than whites asked friends and relatives about jobs where they work, took Civil Service tests, checked with the State employment service, and contacted local assistance organizations. Smaller proportions applied directly to employers or answered local newspaper ads, methods which have relatively high effectiveness rates. Blacks should be encouraged to use these two methods to a greater extent, now that government and industry programs are in force to eliminate discriminatory hiring practices. Continued high dependence on friends and relatives for job leads will limit the range of job opportunities for blacks.

6. Greater proportions of blacks than whites who contacted the State employment service and local organizations found jobs through these methods. Smaller proportions of blacks than whites who applied directly to employers, answered local newspaper ads, and checked with private employment agencies and school placement offices obtained jobs through these methods.

7. Before finding a job, the average jobseeker used four methods. The number tended to rise with the length of the search and to vary widely by occupation and demographic characteristics. Men used more methods than women. Many persons who did not find a job within relatively few weeks subsequently tried additional methods, which suggests that use of as many methods as possible early in the search could improve the chances of finding a job.

8. Of the 5.4 million jobseekers who were employed just before beginning their job search, nearly half started to look for a new job while still on the old one. Of those who did not look while still working, 2 out of 5 began their search within 1 or 2 days after leaving their old job. Among persons who waited more than 2 days, 2 out of 5 waited because they wanted to take some time off. It took about as long to find a job for persons who started to look for work after leaving their job as for

[4] Data for all persons other than white are used to represent data for Negroes (blacks) since Negroes constitute about nine-tenths of all persons other than white in the United States.

those who started their search while still employed. Some joblessness could be decreased, if not prevented, if employers could notify employees well in advance of a layoff and permit them to take off a few hours a week, with pay, to look for another job.

9. A majority of jobhunters found jobs within 4 weeks, including time spent looking while still employed. Relatively fewer men than women found jobs within 4 weeks. Duration of job search was generally about the same regardless of the method by which the job was found. In a given economic climate, finding a job quickly depends more on many other factors, such as wage expectations, geographic location, experience and skills, motivation, and financial resources, than on methods used.

10. Jobseekers searched for work comparatively few hours a week and looked relatively close to home. About two-thirds of the jobseekers spent 5 hours or less per week on their job search, and nearly 3 out of 4 traveled no farther than 25 miles from home to look for work. Intensity or hours of job search a week apparently had no effect on the duration of the search.

11. One out of three jobseekers turned down an offer. Three out of 10 who declined offers did so because of low pay, and an equal proportion because the location, hours, or other working conditions were unsatisfactory. A greater proportion of whites than blacks refused job offers.

Characteristics of jobseekers

Demographic. Persons who had looked for and found work tended to be younger than the labor force as a whole at the time of the survey, and a greater proportion were women. Nearly 50 percent of the jobseekers were under age 25, and 45 percent were women (table 1), compared to 22 and 39 percent, respectively, for the whole labor force. Young people and women tend to have higher unemployment rates than others in the labor force, not only as newcomers but also when they have had work experience. Somewhat over one-half of the female jobseekers were married.

Reason for job search. Some persons look for work only after losing or quitting their job, some look while still employed because they want to change jobs, and others look upon entering or reentering the labor force. Over one-half of the jobseekers were already in the civilian labor force when they started to look for work—they had quit or lost their last job or were still working but looking for a different job. (See tables 1 and A-1.) This proportion was greater for men than for women but was about the same for whites and blacks. One-fourth of the jobseekers under age 25 had recently left or finished school, and about one-third of the married women had been devoting full time to their families when they started their job search. Two out of five of those age 45 and over, compared with 1 out of 5 for younger persons, looked for work after they had lost their jobs. One out of five teenagers in the job market wanted to work while still in school.

Table 1. Characteristics of jobseekers and reasons for looking for work

(Percent distribution)

Total: Number (thousands)	10,437
Percent	100.0
Sex	
Men	55.1
Women	44.9
Married	23.8
Other marital status	21.1
Age	
Under 25 years	47.4
25 to 44 years	39.1
45 years and over	13.5
Race	
White	89.1
Negro and other races	10.9
Reason for looking	
Employed before current job:	
Quit job	16.9
Lost job[1]	22.7
Wanted different job before quitting	13.5
Not in labor force before current job:	
Left school	15.0
Left military	2.6
Wanted work while in school	5.5
Had family responsibilities and wanted job	9.1
All other reasons	14.8

[1] Includes persons who sold, lost, or gave up a business.

Methods jobseekers used

Workers generally used more than one method of jobseeking. Although substantial numbers used formal methods, more used informal methods. One researcher

has characterized the typical job search as "fumbling and disorganized," rather than "calculating and rational."[5]

Informal methods are generally easier to use than formal methods and have minimal or no cost. Underlying the importance of informal methods is the large proportion of jobseekers who used these methods during 1972. About two-thirds of all jobseekers applied directly to employers without suggestions or referrals from anyone—the highest proportion by far using any one method, regardless of sex, race, age, occupation, or other characteristics. (See tables 2 and B-1 through B-9.) The next two most popular informal methods were asking friends about job openings at work or elsewhere. Relatives were asked less extensively than friends since jobseekers probably have more friends than relatives in the locality who might be of assistance.[6]

Among formal methods, answering local newspaper ads was used by the greatest proportion of jobseekers, close to one-half. The State employment service, another formal jobfinding source, was used by one-third of the jobseekers. A smaller proportion checked with private employment agencies. Persons applying for unemployment insurance benefits frequently are required to register for a job at State employment offices. Also, the State employment office is uniquely attractive to some

[5] Edward D. Kalachek, *Labor Markets and Unemployment* (Belmont, California, Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc., 1973), p. 58.

[6] To compare data for 1972 with methods used by unemployed persons in 1970 and 1971, see Thomas F. Bradshaw, "Jobseeking Methods Used by Unemployed Workers," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1973, pp. 35-39, reprinted with supplementary tables as Special Labor Force Report 150.

Table 2. Methods used to look for work, by sex and race

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	All persons	Sex		Race	
		Men	Women	White	Negro and other races
Total (thousands)	10,437	5,749	4,688	9,302	1,135
Applied directly to employer	66.0	67.3	64.4	66.6	60.7
Asked friends:					
About jobs where they work	50.8	53.8	47.2	49.9	58.4
About jobs elsewhere	41.8	45.9	36.6	41.6	43.5
Asked relatives:					
About jobs where they work	28.4	31.0	25.1	27.4	36.5
About jobs elsewhere	27.3	30.1	23.9	26.8	30.9
Answered newspaper ads:					
Local	45.9	44.6	47.5	46.7	39.6
Nonlocal	11.7	14.2	8.6	11.7	11.9
Private employment agency	21.0	19.9	22.4	21.0	20.9
State employment service	33.5	37.1	29.2	32.1	44.9
School placement office	12.5	12.0	13.0	12.2	14.4
Civil Service test	15.3	15.4	15.2	14.6	21.1
Asked teacher or professor	10.4	9.2	11.8	10.3	10.7
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	1.4	2.0	.7	1.1	3.9
Placed ads in newspapers:					
Local	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	3.4
Nonlocal	.5	.7	.2	.5	1.0
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	4.9	6.7	2.6	4.7	6.4
Union hiring hall	6.0	9.9	1.1	5.7	8.4
Contacted local organization	5.6	5.5	5.7	4.0	18.6
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.6	.8	.4	.5	1.1
Other	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.8	11.7

NOTE: The approximately 3.5 million persons in this survey who checked for jobs with the State employment service do not represent all persons who filed new or renewed job applications during 1972.

groups of jobseekers because it can provide a variety of job search assistance—e.g., aptitude testing, job counseling—and no fee is charged the claimant for the services.[7]

Smaller proportions of persons residing in the largest metropolitan areas than those living outside these areas contacted the State employment service. However, persons living in the largest population areas were twice as likely as jobseekers in smaller areas to use private employment agencies. This may reflect differences in the occupational distribution of workers in these areas, the size of the labor market, and availability of the agencies.

Of the remaining formal sources used by jobseekers, comparatively greater proportions contacted school placement offices or tried for jobs through Civil Service procedures than used union hiring halls, community organizations, or professional and trade journals.

Sex and marital status. Greater proportions of men than women jobseekers applied directly to employers, asked friends or relatives, and contacted the State employment service.[8] As shown in the following tabulation, men used a greater variety of methods to look for work than women:

	Average number of methods used
All persons	4.0
Men	4.2
Women	3.7
Married women	3.3
All other women	4.1
White	3.9
Black	4.5

On the other hand, larger proportions of women answered local newspaper ads, visited private employment agencies, and asked teachers or professors for job leads. Fewer women than men responded to ads in out-of-area newspapers, probably because they are less free to move than men; also, very few checked labor union hiring halls, a reflection of the much smaller proportion of women who are members of labor unions.[9] Smaller proportions of married women than other women asked friends and relatives about jobs or checked with the State employment service and private employment agencies.

Age. The proportions of jobseekers using some of the methods differed sharply by age. Younger workers, under 35 and particularly under 20, were more likely than workers age 45 and over to ask friends and relatives about jobs, two important informal jobseeking methods. Not unexpectedly, greater percentages of younger workers contacted school placement offices or asked teachers or professors for job leads.

Only a small proportion of jobseekers went to union hiring halls, but the proportion increased with age, which reflected in part the higher union membership rates among older workers. Smaller proportions of teenagers than older persons used the State employment service and private employment agencies. Age made virtually no difference in the proportions of workers who applied directly to employers for jobs or who used local newspaper ads.

Occupation. The proportions of jobseekers trying the most frequently used methods varied widely by occupation, but the ranking of the methods varied little.[10] For each occupational group except private household workers, the largest proportion applied directly to an employer without suggestions or referrals by anyone. For blue-collar and service workers,[11] the next most common methods after direct application were asking friends about jobs where they work and elsewhere, and answering ads in local newspapers. On the other hand, white-collar workers were more likely to respond to local newspaper ads than to ask friends. Relatively more white-collar than blue-collar and service workers used private employment agencies, a reflection of the types of jobs on which private agencies tend to concentrate. The top three methods used by private household workers were answering local newspaper ads, applying directly to employers, and asking friends about jobs where they work. The importance of the last two methods indicates that some persons who accepted jobs as private household workers may have looked for other kinds of work.

[7] For an analysis of the effects of a State employment service on job finding success of male blue-collar workers, see Harold L. Sheppard and A. Harvey Belitsky, *The Job Hunt, Job Seeking Behavior of Unemployed Workers in a Local Economy* (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1966), p. 79.

[8] See Sheppard and Belitsky, *The Job Hunt*, pp. 44-45, for proportions of male and female blue-collar workers using selected jobfinding techniques.

[9] *Selected Earnings and Demographic Characteristics of Union Members, 1970*, Report 417 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1972), table 1.

[10] Close differences in the order of rankings should be interpreted with caution since rankings are based on percentages which statistically may not differ significantly.

[11] In this article, all references to service workers exclude private household workers.

Of the 20 possible methods, the State employment service ranked fourth for nonfarm laborers and private household workers, and fifth or sixth for each of the other occupational groups except professional and technical. Professional workers used the State employment system less than any other occupational group except sales and private household workers. Professionals were most likely by far to apply for jobs at a school placement office or to ask teachers and professors about potential openings. Recent college graduates probably use these two jobfinding sources the most. A larger proportion of white-collar than blue-collar and service workers took Civil Service tests or applied for government jobs; government agencies are staffed primarily by clerical and professional workers.

Though a relatively small proportion of all jobseekers applied at labor union hiring halls, 20 percent of craft and kindred workers did so, over three times the average for all workers. Among union members who looked for work, 29 percent checked with hiring halls, which ranked sixth among the methods they used. The proportion rose to 53 percent for unionized craft workers, about equal to the proportion who applied directly to an employer.

Race. The most frequently used jobseeking methods were the same for blacks as for whites, but the order in which they were ranked varied, as shown in the tabulation below:

	Percent	
	Black	*White*
Applied to employer	61	67
Asked friends/work	58	50
State employment service	45	32
Asked friends/elsewhere	44	42
Newspaper ads	40	47
Asked relatives/work	36	27

Among blacks, the State employment service ranked third and newspaper ads fifth; these positions were reversed for whites. Even though the methods ranked the same, larger proportions of blacks asked friends and relatives about jobs where they work and a smaller proportion applied directly to employers.

One jobfinding method was used by a substantial minority of black jobseekers, regardless of occupation, but by very few whites. One out of five black jobseekers but only 1 out of 25 whites contacted a local area organization, such as a community action group or a welfare agency. Apparently black workers were more familiar with the services available from these organizations.

Also, a larger proportion of blacks than whites took Civil Service tests or filed for a government job. Blacks may believe that they would have better job opportunities and be less subject to discrimination in government than in private industry.

Occupational differences in the proportions of jobseekers using each of the several methods also were evident between blacks and whites. (See chart on p. 18.) For example, the three most common methods used by black clerical jobseekers were asking friends about jobs where they work, applying directly to employers, and checking with the State employment service. White clerical workers applied directly to employers, answered local newspaper ads, and asked friends about jobs where they work. One-half of the black clerical workers but one-third of the whites contacted the State employment service, and the proportions of black clerical workers who sought jobs through Civil Service and school placement offices were double those for white.

Reason for seeking work. The proportions of workers using each of the several jobfinding methods varied widely by the major reason they looked for work. The State employment service was contacted by about 35 percent of the job leavers but 56 percent of the job losers (those who had been laid off indefinitely or had lost their jobs for reasons other than a temporary layoff or the end of a temporary job). Also, smaller proportions of job leavers than job losers asked friends and relatives about jobs and answered ads in local newspapers. Job leavers, on average, used fewer methods altogether—3.8 compared with 4.8 among job losers. Job leavers might not have needed a job as badly as job losers and therefore did not look for work as extensively.

Students and persons just leaving school differed from job losers in the extent to which they used some jobfinding methods. Smaller proportions of students and former students applied directly to employers, used the State employment service, answered ads, or checked with union hiring halls; larger proportions went to school placement offices or asked teachers and professors about jobs.

Men who looked for work because they had left the Armed Forces used the State employment service to a greater extent than most other groups of jobseekers. Men who are about to be separated from the Armed Forces are given orientation about the job market and usually are advised to visit the State employment service. Also, veterans are eligible for ex-servicemen's unemployment compensation which can be obtained from

employment service offices. Veterans also tried for Civil Service jobs to a greater extent than other jobseekers, most likely because they receive preference points on tests.

Partly because they found a job sooner, women who devoted full time to their families before searching for a job used an average of 2.8 methods compared with 4.4 methods for women who had lost their jobs. Contrasted with job losers, these entrants or reentrants to the labor market may not have looked as extensively because they did not have time or were less pressed financially. Also, persons who are new to the job market may be less informed about or unable to use some jobfinding approaches.

Method by which job was obtained

About 35 percent of the workers found their current jobs by applying directly to employers; another one-third, by asking friends or answering newspaper ads, the next two most frequently used informal methods. (See table 3.) As expected, a strong positive relationship is evident among the rankings of the methods used by the largest proportions of workers, the methods used most often, and the methods by which jobs were obtained. For each of these rankings, applying to employers was first; asking friends and answering newspaper ads, second or third.

Table 3. Method by which current job was obtained, by sex and race

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	All persons	Sex		Race	
		Men	Women	White	Negro and other races
Total: Number (thousands)	10,437	5,749	4,688	9,302	1,135
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	34.9	35.1	34.6	35.7	27.7
Asked friends:					
About jobs where they work	12.4	13.8	10.7	12.0	16.4
About jobs elsewhere	5.5	6.2	4.8	5.7	4.0
Asked relatives:					
About jobs where they work	6.1	6.9	5.1	5.7	9.3
About jobs elsewhere	2.2	2.7	1.7	2.3	1.9
Answered newspaper ads:					
Local	12.2	10.3	14.5	12.8	6.4
Nonlocal	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	.8
Private employment agency	5.6	3.8	7.9	5.8	3.8
State employment service	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.4	10.8
School placement office	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.3
Civil Service test	2.1	1.6	2.8	2.0	3.3
Asked teacher or professor	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.6
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.1	.1	.2	.1	.4
Placed ads in newspapers:					
Local	.2	.1	.4	.2	.1
Nonlocal	([1])	([1])	–	([1])	–
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.4	.5	.3	.4	.2
Union hiring hall	1.5	2.6	.1	1.4	1.9
Contacted local organization	.8	.7	.9	.4	3.9
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	([1])	–	([1])	([1])	–
Other	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: The approximately 500,000 persons in this survey who obtained jobs through the State employment service do not represent all persons who were helped to get a new job during 1972.

One out of five workers obtained jobs through relatives, private employment agencies, or the State employment service. These three methods also ranked fourth, fifth, or sixth, but not necessarily in the same order, among methods used most often and methods used by the largest proportions of workers.

Except for the two highest, the methods by which most jobs were obtained varied in rank by sex, age, race, and major occupational group. (See tables 4 and C-1 through C-10.) Applying to employers held top position regardless of characteristic; asking friends about jobs where they work or elsewhere ranked second for nearly all groups. Answering newspaper ads and private employment agencies ranked higher for women than for men. The State employment office ranked higher and answering newspaper ads ranked lower for blacks compared with whites.

There were few significant differences by age in the proportions who obtained jobs by each of the methods. Teenagers were less likely than persons age

Table 4. Ranking of methods by which current job was obtained, by selected characteristics

Characteristic	Employer	Friends[1]	Answered newspaper ads[2]	Relatives[1]	Private employment agency	State employment service	Other method
All persons	1	2	3	4	5	6	–
Sex							
Men	1	2	3	4	–	5	–
Women	1	3	2	5	4	6	–
Race							
White	1	2	3	4	5	–	–
Black	1	2	5	3	–	4	–
Age							
16 to 24 years	1	2	4	3	5	6	–
25 to 44 years	1	2	3	4	5	6	–
45 years and over	1	3	2	–	–	–	–
Occupation							
Professional	1	2	3½	–	6	–	([3])
Managerial	1	3	2	5	4	–	–
Sales	1	2½	2½	4	–	–	–
Clerical	1	2	3	5	4	6	–
Craft	1	2	3	4	–	–	([4])
Operatives, except transport	1	2	4	3	–	5	–
Transport equipment operatives	1	2	3	4	–	–	–
Laborers, except farm	1	2	4	3	–	5	–
Service, except private household	1	2	3	4	–	5	–

1 Includes jobs where they work and elsewhere.
2 Includes local and nonlocal ads.
3 School placement office tied for third; asked teachers ranked fifth.
4 Union hiring hall ranked fifth.

NOTE: Excludes methods which resulted in fewer than 5 percent of jobs in any group. Narrow differences in ranking below the top method should be viewed with caution since they may be based on percent differences which are too small to be significant.

35 and over to get jobs by applying directly to employers. The proportions of workers who obtained jobs through newspaper ads and labor union hiring halls tended to increase with age. The proportions who obtained jobs by asking relatives for leads decreased with age.

Regardless of occupation, the largest proportions of workers who found jobs generally obtained them by applying directly to an employer, asking friends, and answering newspaper ads. These three methods provided 8 out of 10 jobs obtained by sales workers, 6 out 10 jobs of other white-collar workers, and 3 out of 4 jobs of service workers and blue-collar workers (except laborers).

For each occupational group except private household workers, the largest proportion of workers obtained jobs by applying to employers, but this percentage varied widely, ranging from about 25 percent for managers and for clerical workers to 40 percent or more for sales workers and for blue-collar workers. Only about 8 percent of private household workers obtained jobs by applying to employers.

The proportions who obtained jobs by asking friends varied little by occupation, but the proportions who got jobs by answering newspaper ads ranged from 7 percent for nonfarm laborers to 19 percent for private household workers and managers.

Methods ranked similarly for managerial, sales, and clerical workers but they differed for professional workers. Private employment agencies were an important source of jobs for white-collar workers but were far down on the list for blue-collar and service workers. On the other hand, the labor union hiring hall was an important source of jobs only for craft workers.

For some occupational groups, the proportion of jobseekers who obtained jobs through a specific method differed widely between men and women. Among professional and technical workers, a smaller proportion of men than women obtained their jobs by applying directly to employers but larger proportions by answering newspaper ads and checking with private employment agencies. More men than women clerical workers obtained jobs through friends, relatives, and school placement offices and fewer through newspaper ads, private employment agencies, and Civil Service procedures. A higher proportion of men than women service workers found jobs through friends, relatives, the State employment service, and Civil Service, and smaller proportions by applying directly to employers and from newspaper ads.

In each occupational group for which comparisons could be made, relatively more blacks than whites obtained jobs through some methods. For example, among professional and technical workers, more blacks than whites obtained jobs through friends and Civil Service, and fewer through private employment agencies or employers directly. Fewer black than white clerical or service workers or operatives (except transport) found jobs by answering newspaper ads, but more were hired through the State employment service. Local organizations also were an important source of jobs for black service workers (8 percent) and black operatives (5 percent).

Effectiveness rates

Earlier sections of this report presented the proportions of workers who used each jobfinding method and the proportions who found jobs through each one. This section will examine the effectiveness of the various methods, i.e., how likely they are to result in a job. (See tables D-1 through D-3.) Effectiveness may be expressed as a rate (percent) obtained by dividing the number of persons who found their current job through a particular method by the total number who used that method.

The method with by far the highest effectiveness rate was application directly to employer—48 percent of all persons who used this method reported that they had obtained their job that way. (See table 5.) As indicated earlier, this method was also the one used by the greatest proportion of jobseekers (66 percent).

Next in effectiveness were six other methods which had rates about one-half as large, ranging from 24 percent down to 19 percent: Checking with private employment agencies, answering ads in local newspapers, checking with labor union hiring halls, asking friends about jobs where they work, contacting school placement offices, and asking relatives about jobs where they work. Although the effectiveness rates were comparatively high for persons who used union hiring halls and school placement offices, comparatively few persons used these methods, 6 and 12 percent of all jobseekers, respectively.

On the other hand, comparatively large proportions of jobseekers used three other methods, but relatively few obtained jobs in these ways. The effectiveness rates were 14 percent for workers who checked with the State employment service, 12 percent for those who asked friends about jobs other than where they work, and 7 percent for those who asked relatives about jobs other than where they work. Relatively small proportions used methods which had effectiveness rates between 10 to 13 percent—contacting community action and other local organizations, taking Civil Service tests,

Table 5. Effectiveness rates[1] of jobseeking methods, by sex and race

Method	All persons	Sex		Race	
		Men	Women	White	Negro and other races
Applied directly to employer	47.7	47.0	48.5	48.8	38.1
Asked friends:					
About jobs where they work	22.1	23.2	20.5	21.9	23.4
About jobs elsewhere	11.9	12.1	11.7	12.5	7.7
Asked relatives:					
About jobs where they work	19.3	20.1	18.2	19.0	21.3
About jobs elsewhere	7.4	8.0	6.4	7.7	5.1
Answered newspaper ads:					
Local	23.9	20.9	27.5	25.0	13.6
Nonlocal	10.0	9.1	11.9	10.5	5.9
Private employment agency	24.2	17.1	31.9	25.3	15.2
State employment service	13.7	12.1	16.2	12.6	20.1
School placement office	21.4	23.0	19.6	22.5	13.5
Civil Service test	12.5	9.2	16.6	12.4	13.0
Asked teacher or professor	12.1	11.9	12.5	12.1	12.4
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	8.2	4.3	[2]	7.9	[2]
Placed ads in newspapers:					
Local	12.9	5.1	[2]	16.0	[2]
Nonlocal	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	7.3	6.5	9.3	8.1	[2]
Union hiring hall	22.2	23.7	[2]	22.6	18.9
Contacted local organization	12.7	11.0	14.7	9.9	17.6
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Other	39.7	38.5	41.5	40.1	38.4

[1] Number of persons reporting method used to get job divided by total number of persons who used the method to find a job.

[2] Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

placing ads in local newspapers, asking teachers or professors for job leads, and answering ads in nonlocal papers.

Sex. The effectiveness rate of a given method differed little between men and women, with two major exceptions. Rates of women were about double those of men for private employment agencies and Civil Service, reflecting in part the high rates for women clerical workers. Rates for married women were similar to those for all women.

Occupation. In each occupational group, with one exception, the effectiveness rate was highest for persons who applied directly to employers—ranging from 35 percent for managers to 55 percent for operatives, except transport. Only among clerical workers did the rate for those who applied to employers (40 percent) fail to exceed the rate for any other method; 42 percent of clerical workers who looked for jobs through private agencies found jobs that way.

In nearly all occupational groups, two additional methods (other than applying to employers) were highly effective, with rates of 20 percent or more. (See table 6.) Answering local newspaper ads had high effectiveness rates in 8 of the 9 occupational groups for which data were developed; in 4 of the 8, the rates exceeded 25 percent. Rates for persons who asked friends about jobs where they work were above 20 percent in all occupational groups except professional and managerial, and exceeded 25 percent in two. For jobseekers who asked relatives about jobs where they work, rates were generally high for blue-collar and service workers; for workers using union hiring halls, rates were high for blue-collar workers, the only group to use this method in significant numbers. School placement offices were highly effective for professional, clerical, and service workers, and private employment agencies for managers and clerical workers.

The effectiveness rates for black workers exceeded those for whites for only two jobfinding sources, both of which were used by larger proportions of blacks

Table 6. Effectiveness rates by occupation: Methods which had rates of 20 percent or more[1]

Method	Professional and technical workers	Managers	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Craft workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Service workers, except private household
Applied directly to employer	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Answered local newspaper ads	x	xx	xx	x	x	x	xx		xx
Asked friends about jobs where they work			x	x	xx	x	x	x	xx
Asked relatives about jobs where they work					x	x		x	x
Union hiring hall					xx	x		x	
School placement office	xx			x					x
Private employment agency		xx		xx					
Asked friends about jobs elsewhere		x							
State employment service						x			
Contacted local organization									x

[1] Double "x" indicates rate of 25 percent or more.

than whites. For persons who used the State employment service, the rate for blacks was 20 percent compared with 13 percent of whites; for those who contacted local organizations, the comparable rates were 18 and 10 percent, respectively. All other rates for blacks were divided about equally between those which were lower than for whites and those which were about the same.

Work history and job search

Data on work histories of jobseekers were analyzed to find out if there were any differences in job search techniques among those who had recent work experience, those who had been out of the labor force several years, and those who had never worked. (See tables E-1 through E-5.)

Jobseekers who had last worked in 1968 or earlier tended to use fewer job search methods than those with more recent work experience. A majority used only two methods. Only one-third used four methods or more compared to nearly one-half of those whose last job was as recent as 1970.

The six methods used by the largest proportions of jobseekers with work experience ranked exactly the same regardless of the date they last worked. About two-thirds of the jobseekers in each category used direct application to employers as the primary method. The year jobseekers last worked also made little difference in the method by which they obtained their jobs. Regardless of the year, at least one-third had obtained jobs by applying directly to an employer; about 12 percent each had received job leads from friends about jobs where they worked and from newspaper ads.

The jobseeking pattern for those who had never worked was in some respects different from that for persons who had worked in recent years. Asking relatives ranked higher for jobseekers who had never worked but local newspaper ads and the State employment service ranked lower. The distribution of major methods by which persons with no work experience obtained jobs differed from that for recent workers. A larger proportion of new workers obtained employment by asking friends and relatives about jobs where they work and fewer by answering local newspaper ads or going to private employment agencies.

To determine whether jobseeking methods used varied by length of employment on the last job, jobseekers who had worked in 1968 or later were asked how long they had worked at their last job. Among persons who had worked fewer than 10 years on their last job, there were relatively minor differences by length of employment in the average number of methods used to look for work, in the proportions using the various methods, and in the distribution of methods by which they obtained their job.

However, differences were significant between those who had worked 10 years or more and those who had worked fewer years. Jobseekers with the longest employment used an average of 3.2 methods in their job

search compared with about 4 for those with fewer years. Smaller proportions of persons with the longest job tenure asked friends and relatives about jobs or contacted private employment agencies. Also, much smaller proportions of persons who had worked 10 years or more on their last job than of those with fewer than 5 years' tenure applied to school placement offices or asked teachers for jobs. This difference may reflect variations in both the occupational and age distributions of the two groups of jobseekers.

Although jobseekers with 10 years or more on the same job checked newspaper ads to the same extent as workers with relatively short employment, they were not only more likely to use ads most often but a greater proportion obtained jobs through ads. Regardless of the duration of their previous job, over one-third of all workers obtained jobs by applying directly to employers.

Timing of job search

Nearly one-half of the 5.4 million jobseekers who were employed before beginning their job search started to look for a new job while still working on their old one. (See tables 7 and F-1 through F-4.) Men and women were equally likely to seek new employment while still on their old jobs; a somewhat larger proportion of whites than of blacks did so. The proportion who looked for jobs while still working declined with age.

Many persons are dissatisfied with their jobs but do not leave until they get a different one. About one-fourth of all jobseekers who were still employed when they started their search reported that they wanted to get a different job before leaving the one they had.

The proportion of employed jobseekers who started to look for work before their job ended varied widely by reason for their job search. Among jobseekers who quit their job, or who sold, lost, or gave up a business, about 4 out of 10 looked while still employed; for workers who had been laid off indefinitely, the proportion was only 2 out of 10.

The number of weeks jobseekers looked for work while still employed varied, based on the reason for termination of their jobs. For those who quit their jobs or whose temporary jobs ended, one-half looked for only 1 or 2 weeks while still working and 1 out of 5 looked for 5 weeks or more. Among those who lost their jobs for reasons other than a layoff, equal proportions—2 out of 5—looked for 1 or 2 weeks and for 5 weeks or more. The large proportion who searched more than a month before their jobs ended may have known or suspected that they would lose their jobs.

Table 7. Jobseekers who looked for work while still employed, by selected characteristics

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total jobseekers employed before job search	Proportion who began search while still employed
Total	5,390	48.7
Sex		
Men	3,544	48.5
Women	1,846	47.1
Race		
White	4,794	48.3
Negro and other races	596	43.7
Age		
16 to 24 years	2,168	51.2
25 to 44 years	2,377	50.9
45 to 54 years	543	38.0
55 years and over	302	31.3
Reason for looking		
Quit job	1,714	39.5
Temporary job ended	448	33.9
Laid off temporarily	91	37.4
Laid off indefinitely	974	17.9
Lost job for other reasons	641	22.3
Sold, lost, or gave up business	150	43.3
Wanted different job before quitting	1,373	100.0

One-half of the jobseekers did not look for work until their jobs ended, either because they did not know that their jobs would terminate or because they did not have time to look. Two out of five of these persons started their job search within 1 or 2 days after their jobs ended. The proportion who started looking in 1 or 2 days jumped from 34 percent for 16- to 24-year-olds to 44 percent for older workers. Except for teenagers, more men than women began looking in 1 or 2 days. Overall, the proportions were 47 percent compared to 28 percent. The smaller percentage of young workers and women who started to look for work immediately after their job terminated reflects, in part, the fact that they are less likely than adult men to be the main family breadwinner. On the other hand, about 1 out of 5 workers waited 5 weeks or

more before starting to look for work. Relatively twice as many women as men waited at least 5 weeks to look for new jobs—32 percent compared with 15 percent.

One-half of those laid off indefinitely or who lost jobs for reasons other than layoff began their job search within 1 or 2 days. Only 12 percent of those who sold, lost, or gave up a business began looking for work in 1 or 2 days; nearly one-third waited 9 weeks or more. This long delay may reflect these persons' need to assess their situation before deciding to search for another job or business. Persons who quit jobs did not start to look for work as soon as those who lost jobs. Only 30 percent of the job leavers started to look within 1 or 2 days after leaving their last jobs, and 26 percent waited for at least 5 weeks.

Persons who waited more than 2 days to start looking for work were asked the main reason for not starting their job search sooner. The largest proportion, 41 percent, delayed their job search because they wanted some time off. Among those who quit, nearly one-half gave this reason, and one-fourth gave moving. About 30 percent of the persons on indefinite layoff delayed the start of their job hunt because they expected to be called back to work, a proportion five times larger than for all other jobseekers. Women were more likely than men to give moving or having work to do around the house as reasons for delaying a job search. Whites were more likely than blacks to want time off and less likely to expect to be called back or to give own illness as the reason for delaying a job search.

Duration of job search

A majority of jobseekers found jobs in less than 5 weeks after beginning their search, including time spent looking while still employed at former jobs. (See tables G-1 through G-6.) Relatively fewer men than women, particularly in the prime working ages (25 to 54 years), found jobs in less than 5 weeks:

	Percent			
	Less than 5 weeks		*27 weeks or more*	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
Total	57.7	62.6	6.6	6.5
16 to 19 years	65.6	68.8	1.5	4.0
20 to 24 years	58.5	58.8	4.0	5.9
25 to 44 years	55.4	63.9	8.8	7.3
45 to 54 years	55.1	65.7	12.7	8.1
55 years and over	51.9	44.9	11.9	12.3

The proportion of men who found jobs in less than 5 weeks declined with age. Few jobseekers had to look for over half a year. The proportion who looked for 27 weeks or more increased with age and only among jobseekers age 45 and over did as many as 10 percent look that long. It generally takes older workers longer to find a job than younger workers. There was virtually no difference between blacks and whites in the number of weeks it took to find a job.

The duration of the job search did not vary greatly between those who looked while still working and those who did not start their search until the job ended. Of those who looked while still working, 63 percent found a job within 4 weeks and 13 percent looked for 15 weeks or more. Among those who did not start their job search until the job ended, the proportions were 60 and 18 percent, respectively. A smaller proportion of white-collar workers (57 percent) than of blue-collar or service workers (64 percent) found jobs within 4 weeks, but the proportions who looked for 15 weeks or more were about the same for each group. Of course, the 1.7 million persons who found another job while still working averted the loss of earnings experienced by those out of work for a period of time.

The duration of the job search also varied by reason for looking for work. Persons who had been laid off indefinitely or had lost a job for cause had much more difficulty in finding a job quickly than workers who had quit their jobs. Fewer than one-half of the first group but about 7 out of 10 of the latter group found jobs within 4 weeks. Among persons who had not been in the labor force just before their latest job search, about one-half of those who had left school or the military service found jobs within 4 weeks compared with about two-thirds of those who wanted to work while in school and those who had been devoting full time to their families.

Relatively fewer men who usually work full time rather than part time found jobs within 4 weeks. This tendency reflects, in part, the relatively high proportion of teenagers among the part-timers; teenagers are probably less selective than more experienced workers in the kinds of jobs they accept. Among women, the duration of the job search was about the same for full-time and part-time workers.

Duration of job search and methods used to find work did not appear related. The median number of weeks required to find a job was generally within a narrow range for the methods by which most of the jobseekers found employment. Only for persons who obtained jobs through Civil Service procedures was the median much higher. This result is not surprising since many weeks may elapse between filing an application

for a Civil Service examination, taking a test, and starting on the job.

Intensity of job search

A number of limitations should be considered when the intensity of the job search is evaluated. (See tables H-1 through H-8.) For example, a person who uses a larger number of jobfinding methods is not necessarily looking more intensively than someone who uses fewer methods. No information was obtained on the frequency with which a method was used; a jobseeker may go to many different employers but may ask a friend only once. A person living in a small, predominantly one-employer town may exhaust all job possibilities within 1 or 2 hours, but someone living near a large city having many employment agencies and potential employers may find that 6 hours a day for 5 days a week only scratches the surface of potential job openings, since travel may consume much of the time spent looking each day. The amount of time spent may also be affected by the methods each jobseeker uses. For instance, direct application to an employer would probably consume more time than checking with friends or relatives. Although information is available on the distance traveled to look for work, no data were obtained on how far from home job applications were mailed nor on how many jobhunting trips were made. Place of residence also bears upon distance traveled. Workers in rural areas might have to travel longer distances than urban workers to investigate job opportunities. The following indicators of intensity should be evaluated within the framework of these data limitations.

The number of methods used to find work generally tended to rise with the duration of job search. Apparently, some persons who could not obtain a job within a few weeks used additional methods to expand their search.

One measure of this tendency is indicated by the proportions of jobseekers using specific numbers of methods. Overall, 38 percent of the jobseekers used one or two methods; the proportion declined from 42 percent of those who looked for less than 5 weeks to 14 percent for those who looked for 15 weeks or more. Among those who looked at least 15 weeks, 65 percent used five methods or more, about double the proportion for those who looked less than 5 weeks.

A second measure relating the number of methods to weeks looked is the average number of methods used. The following tabulation shows that the average number of methods used increased from 3.6 for persons who looked for a job the shortest time to 5.8 for those who looked the longest:

Weeks looked for a job	*Average number of methods used*
1 to 4	3.6
5 to 14	5.0
15 or more	5.7
15 to 26	5.6
27 or more	5.8

Women averaged fewer jobfinding methods than men. For each age group except the youngest and oldest, women used a much smaller number of methods:

	Men	*Women*
Total	4.2	3.7
16 to 19 years	3.9	4.0
20 to 24 years	4.6	4.2
25 to 34 years	4.3	3.5
35 to 44 years	4.0	3.0
45 to 54 years	3.6	2.7
55 years and over	3.4	3.2

White-collar workers were most likely to use at least five methods (38 percent) and service workers were least likely (31 percent). The following tabulation shows the average number of jobfinding methods used by men and women within broad occupational groups:

	Men	*Women*
White-collar	4.4	3.9
Blue-collar	4.0	3.4
Service, except private household	4.3	3.2

About 65 percent of the jobseekers usually looked for work 5 hours or less per week. This proportion was higher for women than for men but was the same in each of the broad age groups—16 to 24 years, 25 to 44 years, and 45 years and over. Overall, 13 percent of the workers searched as much as 2 full days (16 hours) a week. A larger proportion of persons 25 and over than of younger workers searched 16 hours or more per week. A somewhat greater proportion of whites than of blacks looked for 5 hours or less, but about the same proportions for at least 16 hours. Part-time workers looked fewer hours than full-time workers, reflecting the more limited opportunities for part-time work.

There was no strong relationship between duration of job search and the number of hours spent each week looking for work. However, those who looked for 5 weeks or more spent more time each week than persons who found a job in a shorter time. Both men and women jobseekers who were employed before starting their search spent more hours per week looking for work than those who had been out of the labor force.[12]

Another measure of job search intensity is the comparative distance jobseekers traveled to look for work. About 4 percent of the jobseekers searched for work from their homes, presumably relying on letters, the telephone, or recommendations. Of those who did go out to look, a majority of the men and nearly all of the women confined their search to within a relatively short radius from their homes:

	Percent			
	Men	*Women*	*White*	*Black*
Total who went out to look	100	100	100	100
Farthest distance traveled:				
Under 5 miles	15	28	20	24
5 to 10 miles	18	28	22	26
11 to 25 miles	30	30	30	30
26 to 50 miles	19	9	15	11
51 to 100 miles	6	2	4	4
101 miles or more	12	4	9	5

Over 60 percent of the men and 85 percent of the women traveled 25 miles or less to look for work. Men 25 to 44 years old were most likely to travel over 100 miles to look for work. Among adult men, those age 55 and over, were least likely to look for a job that far from home. Among women, those 20 to 24 years old had the highest percentage who traveled so far. A higher proportion of white than black men traveled over 100 miles to look for work, but there was no difference by race for women.

The distance traveled to look for work differed sharply by occupation. Among both men and women, much larger proportions of jobseekers who obtained jobs as professional workers or as managers traveled over 100 miles from home to look for work. Recruitment and job search in these two occupational groups are much more likely than in other occupations to be on a regional or national basis. Among men, about one-third of the professionals and one-fourth of the managers went over 100 miles to look for work; among women, about 18 percent of jobseekers in these two occupations traveled that distance.

Among men, a greater proportion of service than of blue-collar workers restricted their job search to a short distance (10 miles or less). Among women, relatively more sales and service than blue-collar workers restricted their job search to this distance.

Residence substantially affected the distance men traveled to look for work, but for women, residence was not a significant factor. Among residents of the largest metropolitan areas, a greater percentage of men living in central cities than of those living outside these cities looked for work within a short distance from their homes. This reflects the greater concentration of large employers in central cities and possible transportation problems of central city residents. Men who did not reside in the largest metropolitan areas were as likely as those who did to look for work close to home, but a larger proportion looked for jobs more than 50 miles away, 24 and 16 percent, respectively.

Among women, the pattern of travel differed little by residence. Again a higher proportion of central city residents than of those in suburbs of large metropolitan areas limited their job search to 10 miles from where they lived. Although women living outside the largest areas were more likely than area residents to look for work within 5 miles of home, a larger proportion also traveled more than 50 miles.

The proportion of men who traveled far from home increased as the duration of the search lengthened, but for women, this trend generally was not noticeable. Many men, after weeks of fruitless efforts close to home, apparently expanded their area of job search. Less than 10 percent of the men who looked for work 4 weeks or less, but 25 percent of those who looked for 27 weeks or more, traveled over 100 miles from home. Among women, those who searched less than 5 weeks traveled the shortest distance, but there was little difference in distances traveled after 5 weeks.

As expected, a close relationship existed between the farthest distance jobseekers traveled to find a job and the distance from home of the job they found. For example, one-third of the men who looked for work from 26 to 50 miles from home obtained jobs within that distance, and nearly all others found jobs closer to home. Of the men who went over 200 miles,

[12] Lee D. Dyer, "Job Search Success of Middle Aged Managers and Engineers," *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Vol. 26, No. 3, April 1973, pp. 969-79. Professor Dyer found that the most successful jobseekers were those who were most persistent in their search.

one-half found jobs at least that far from home. Only 4 percent of women jobseekers went more than 100 miles to look for a job, and one-half of these found jobs that far from home.

Most jobseekers found work relatively close to their residence. One-third of the men and one-half of the women found jobs less than 5 miles from home:

	Percent		
	Both sexes	*Men*	*Women*
Total	100	100	100
Under 5 miles	40	34	48
5 to 25 miles	45	46	44
26 to 50 miles	7	8	4
51 to 100 miles	3	4	1
101 to 500 miles	3	5	1
Over 500 miles	2	3	1

workers (30 percent, on average) refused work because of low pay, as shown below:

Reason	Percent		
	Both sexes	*Men*	*Women*
Total	100	100	100
Low pay	30	33	27
Location unsatisfactory	14	13	15
Hours unsatisfactory	9	7	12
Other conditions unsatisfactory	5	6	5
Job temporary or seasonal	4	4	3
Would not make use of skill or training	6	7	6
Did not want that kind of work	11	10	12
Other	20	20	20

Job refusal

One-third of all jobseekers turned down at least one job offer during their search. (See tables I-1 through I-5.) The proportion who turned down jobs is somewhat inflated because it includes persons who refused an offer only because they had already started to work on their new job rather than because they did not like some aspect of the proffered job.

Men 20 to 44 years old were more likely than younger or older workers to reject an offer. A larger proportion of women under 35 than of older women turned down jobs. Older workers looked longer than younger workers before finding a job and apparently they were more willing to accept the first offer. In general, the proportion within each age group who refused jobs differed little by sex. One-third of the white and over one-fifth of the black jobseekers refused jobs.

The proportions of jobseekers who turned down job offers varied widely by occupation. Roughly one-half of the professional and managerial workers turned down at least one job compared with fewer than one-fifth of nonfarm laborers and private household workers. Overall, a greater proportion of white-collar than of blue-collar and service workers turned down jobs.

The major reasons for turning down jobs varied little by age, sex, or race. The highest proportion of This proportion tended to increase with age and was higher for men than for women. The second most common reason was unsatisfactory location (14 percent).

One out of 10 persons who refused a job did not want the kind of work offered; workers under age 45 gave this reason more frequently than older workers. Another 1 out of 10 refused because the hours were unsatisfactory. A higher proportion of women than men gave this reason. Many married women are restricted in the hours they can work because they have school-age children. Among wives 35 to 44 years old who refused jobs, 1 out of 4 turned them down because the hours were unsatisfactory.

Among persons who turned down jobs, low pay was given as the reason by at least one-third of the persons in each occupational group, except sales and service where it was one-fourth, and professional workers, nearly 1 in 5. Over 1 out of 5 of the last group turned down a job because the location was unsatisfactory. Greater proportions of white-collar than blue-collar workers turned down a job because they did not like the kind of work or because the job would not make use of their skill or training.

The proportion of job offers turned down varied widely by the method which resulted in the offer. The job refusal rate (number of persons who turned down an offer from a particular source divided by the sum of

persons who turned down and accepted offers) was lower for informal than formal sources:

	Percent of job offers refused
Informal methods	
Asked relatives about jobs where they work	16
Applied directly to employer	21
Asked friends about jobs where they work	23
Asked relatives about jobs elsewhere	31
Asked friends about jobs elsewhere	36
Formal methods	
Local newspaper ads	37
School placement office	40
State employment service	42
Civil Service test	43
Asked teacher or professor	44
Private employment agency	46

The relatively low proportions who turned down jobs after applying directly to an employer and asking friends and relatives about jobs where they work may reflect the amount and detail of labor market information which the jobseeker has. A jobseeker going to an employer for a job may know and be willing to accept the wage rates and working conditions. The low incidence of refusals from leads furnished by friends and relatives about jobs where they work undoubtedly reflects their detailed knowledge both about available openings and the jobseeker's needs and abilities; they may tell jobseekers only about an opening they believed would be accepted.

Newspaper ads may not give much information, and only after investigation will the jobseeker learn enough about the job to turn it down. Possibly jobs offered by private employment agencies and the State employment service do not meet all of the jobseeker's requirements. The relatively high proportion who turned down Civil Service jobs may reflect the relatively long wait between filing an application and an actual offer; the applicant may already have a job when the offer comes.

Change in earnings

Hourly earnings of jobfinders on their current and former jobs were compared for those who last worked in 1971 or 1972.[13] (See tables J-1 and J-2.) Earnings averaged 12 percent more on the new job; 12 percent for men and 14 percent for women. Those who found employment by asking relatives about jobs other than where they work, by taking Civil Service tests, or by asking teachers had the greatest relative increases in hourly earnings—over 30 percent. Persons who found jobs through answering local ads or the State employment service averaged only a 7-percent increase. Only one group of jobseekers had a decrease in earnings—those who found jobs by answering nonlocal newspaper ads. A majority of workers who found jobs this way accepted less than their former earnings. On average, their hourly pay was 15 percent lower on their new job. This group contains persons who moved to a new location and could not find a job paying what they had earned, and persons who took jobs away from home because they could not find a suitable one where they resided.

Overall, 61 percent of the jobseekers earned higher hourly pay in the new job than in the former job. A larger proportion of women than men received pay increases. The proportions of whites and blacks who improved their earnings were the same, although blacks averaged 17 percent higher pay compared with 12 percent for whites.

Forty-one percent of the jobseekers improved their earnings by 20 percent or more. Over 50 percent of those who found jobs through Civil Service procedures, school placement officers, and relatives received such large pay increases.

About 32 percent of the jobseekers earned less and only 7 percent earned exactly the same per hour on their new job. However, 37 percent of those who obtained jobs through union hiring halls experienced no change in pay, undoubtedly because of union wage scale requirements.

Suggestions for further study

Additional information is needed on job search methods. This survey covered a year in which unemployment averaged 5.6 percent; higher unemployment rates might result in different findings. For example, does the use of formal methods increase in a loose labor market? Does the proportion of workers going beyond commuting range to look for a job change materially when unemployment is high?

Additional information also is needed on the intensity of the job search—the number of times each

[13] Earnings of nonagricultural production workers in private industry in January 1973 were 6 percent higher than in January 1972 and 10 percent higher than the average for 1971.

method is used and whether jobseekers exert effort each week to find a job. Is intensity related to financial resources, presence of other earners in the family, or number of dependents?

This survey obtained information on job search methods only from persons who made a deliberate effort to find a job; it excluded persons who did not actively seek a job but took one when it was offered. The dynamics of the process by which information on job openings is made available to potential workers should be examined to supplement and enhance the findings of this survey.

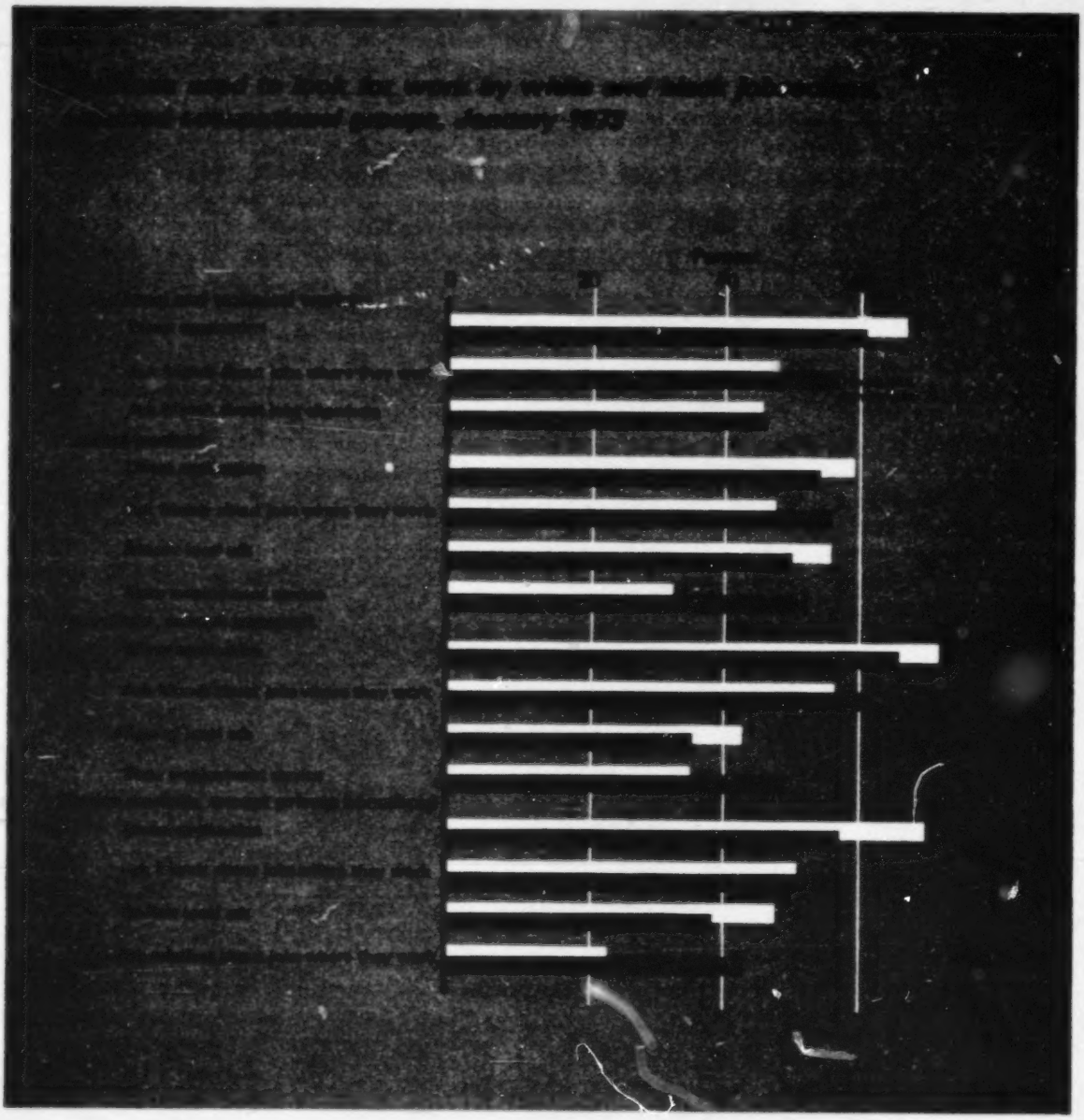

Table A-1. Reason jobseekers looked for work: Age, sex, and race, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Reason	Total	Age (in years)						Sex		Race	
		16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	Men	Women	White	Negro and other minority races
Total: Number	10,437	1,727	3,220	2,700	1,378	920	492	5,749	4,688	9,302	1,135
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed before current job:											
Quit job	16.9	13.7	17.0	18.9	18.0	15.3	15.3	18.3	15.1	17.0	15.8
Temporary job ended	4.4	5.1	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.6	6.6	5.3	3.3	4.0	7.3
Laid off temporarily	.9	.4	1.0	.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	.6	.7	2.2
Laid off indefinitely	9.6	4.1	7.7	10.5	12.9	14.2	18.9	12.9	5.5	9.4	10.6
Lost job for other reasons	6.3	2.8	5.7	5.9	6.5	13.3	11.5	7.9	4.4	6.1	8.4
Sold, lost, or gave up business	1.5	.6	.5	1.6	2.4	2.9	4.9	2.3	.5	1.5	1.0
Wanted a different job before quitting	13.5	10.8	12.9	17.3	15.6	10.5	5.9	15.4	11.2	13.9	9.8
Not in labor force before current job:											
Left school	15.0	31.3	22.8	8.4	2.6	1.4	.4	13.7	16.5	15.3	12.4
Left military	2.6	(1)	5.1	2.8	1.5	.8	.4	4.6	.2	2.5	3.9
Wanted work while in school	5.5	19.4	4.9	2.4	.5	.6	(1)	5.9	5.0	5.6	4.8
Recovered from illness or disability	1.6	.5	1.0	1.6	1.2	3.8	5.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.7
Keeping house and wanted job	9.1	3.6	7.2	11.4	15.7	12.2	3.6	.3	19.8	9.1	8.7
Retired and wanted to work	.8	(1)	(1)	.1	.6	1.4	13.6	1.2	.5	.9	.7
Other reasons	12.4	7.7	10.7	14.2	16.1	16.6	12.3	9.4	16.0	12.5	11.5

[1] No one in category.

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Table B-1. Methods used to look for work: Age and sex, January 1973

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 years and over
BOTH SEXES							
Total jobseekers (thousands)	10,437	1,727	3,220	2,700	1,378	920	492
Applied directly to employer	66.0	63.6	67.1	65.4	69.0	64.0	64.0
Asked friends:							
About jobs where they work	50.8	62.9	55.0	48.4	43.8	35.8	41.7
About jobs elsewhere	41.8	46.3	48.4	41.0	33.9	30.3	29.1
Asked relatives:							
About jobs where they work	28.4	40.0	34.2	25.7	16.9	16.2	18.1
About jobs elsewhere	27.3	34.7	36.5	24.5	14.5	14.1	15.9
Answered newspaper ads:							
Local	45.9	43.8	48.7	45.0	45.1	44.0	44.5
Nonlocal	11.7	8.2	12.4	12.4	12.9	13.2	8.7
Private employment agency	21.0	13.8	23.8	23.2	21.3	18.5	19.5
State employment service	33.5	25.8	36.9	33.6	32.9	33.2	40.0
School placement office	12.5	12.3	19.0	12.0	5.8	4.2	6.3
Civil Service test	15.3	9.8	19.1	17.3	13.7	11.8	8.7
Asked teacher or professor	10.4	14.5	14.2	9.7	5.6	2.3	2.6
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.1	.6
Placed ads in newspapers:							
Local	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.8
Nonlocal	.5	.4	.2	.9	.4	.7	.8
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	4.9	2.0	3.7	7.4	7.0	4.6	2.8
Union hiring hall	6.0	2.3	4.3	7.4	7.5	9.3	11.6
Contacted local organization	5.6	3.1	7.1	6.7	4.5	4.0	3.7
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.6	.3	.3	1.1	1.0	.5	(1)
Other	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.0	12.5	13.8	11.4
Average number of methods used	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.3
MEN							
Total jobseekers (thousands)	5,749	878	1,709	1,605	736	515	306
Applied directly to employer	67.3	64.4	69.1	66.5	71.2	66.1	60.8
Asked friends:							
About jobs where they work	53.8	65.8	59.2	50.9	46.4	39.0	44.8
About jobs elsewhere	45.9	47.7	53.6	44.5	41.1	35.3	34.0
Asked relatives:							
About jobs where they work	31.0	42.1	40.0	27.7	19.3	17.1	16.7
About jobs elsewhere	30.1	36.0	41.2	28.2	17.0	16.3	14.7
Answered newspaper ads:							
Local	44.6	37.1	46.7	45.4	47.2	43.6	44.1
Nonlocal	14.2	6.6	14.7	16.0	17.6	18.2	9.5
Private employment agency	19.9	9.7	18.1	24.8	23.3	22.1	21.6
State employment service	37.1	27.3	41.9	36.4	38.2	36.6	39.5
School placement office	12.0	12.1	17.1	13.8	4.9	4.3	4.6
Civil Service test	15.4	7.7	18.1	18.1	15.5	13.8	9.5
Asked teacher or professor	9.2	10.2	11.9	10.7	5.3	3.1	2.6
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.2	3.0	1.9	1.0
Placed ads in newspapers:							
Local	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.6	2.0
Nonlocal	.7	.6	.4	1.2	.5	.8	1.3
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	6.7	2.5	3.7	10.2	11.8	7.0	4.6
Union hiring hall	9.9	3.6	7.7	11.4	12.5	15.5	16.7
Contacted local organization	5.5	2.4	7.1	6.9	5.0	3.5	2.9
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.8	.5	.2	1.2	1.9	.8	(1)
Other	11.9	12.5	10.4	11.7	12.4	16.3	11.8
Average number of methods used	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.4

See footnote at end of table.

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Table B-1. Methods used to look for work: Age and sex, January 1973—Continued

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 years and over
WOMEN							
Total jobseekers (thousands)	4,688	849	1,511	1,095	642	405	186
Applied directly to employer	64.4	62.8	64.8	63.7	66.7	61.2	69.4
Asked friends:							
About jobs where they work	47.2	59.7	50.1	44.7	40.7	31.6	36.0
About jobs elsewhere	36.6	44.9	42.4	36.0	25.7	24.0	21.0
Asked relatives:							
About jobs where they work	25.1	37.7	27.5	22.8	14.2	15.1	20.4
About jobs elsewhere	23.9	33.5	31.1	19.1	11.7	11.6	17.7
Answered newspaper ads:							
Local	47.5	40.8	51.0	44.4	42.5	44.4	45.2
Nonlocal	8.6	9.9	9.9	7.1	7.6	6.7	7.5
Private employment agency	22.4	18.1	30.2	20.8	19.2	13.8	16.1
State employment service	29.2	24.3	31.2	29.4	26.8	28.9	41.4
School placement office	13.0	12.5	21.2	9.4	6.9	4.2	9.1
Civil Service test	15.2	12.0	20.1	16.3	11.5	9.4	8.1
Asked teacher or professor	11.8	18.8	16.8	8.3	5.9	1.2	2.7
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.7	.9	.7	.7	.6	(1)	(1)
Placed ads in newspapers:							
Local	1.4	.8	1.0	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.6
Nonlocal	.2	.2	(1)	.4	.3	.5	(1)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	2.6	1.4	3.8	3.3	1.6	1.5	(1)
Union hiring hall	1.1	.8	.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.7
Contacted local organization	5.7	3.9	7.0	6.5	4.0	4.7	5.4
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.4	.2	.3	.8	(1)	.5	(1)
Other	11.5	10.4	13.1	10.0	12.5	10.6	10.8
Average number of methods used	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.2

[1] No one in category.

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Table B-2. Methods used to look for work: Occupation and sex, January 1973

(Percent of jobseekers)

Methods	Total	Professional and technical workers				Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers			Clerical workers			
		Total	Engineers	Teachers, except college	Engineering and science technicians		Total	Retail	Other	Total	Bookkeepers	Office machine operators	Stenographers, typists, and secretaries
BOTH SEXES													
Total (thousands)	10,437	1,430	120	409	119	526	767	494	273	2,272	214	105	782
Applied directly to employer	66.0	66.1	79.2	77.0	62.2	64.3	70.8	73.7	65.6	58.5	52.8	52.4	50.8
Asked friends:													
About jobs where they work	50.8	48.5	53.3	49.4	58.0	45.1	44.3	46.6	40.3	48.5	36.9	48.6	47.1
About jobs elsewhere	41.8	45.2	48.3	49.1	49.6	45.6	39.4	37.7	42.5	39.9	29.0	52.4	39.8
Asked relatives:													
About jobs where they work	28.4	18.2	23.3	19.3	31.1	23.8	20.2	20.0	20.1	27.7	25.2	29.5	27.1
About jobs elsewhere	27.3	23.4	21.7	32.8	36.1	26.8	24.2	23.7	25.6	27.8	25.2	28.6	23.7
Answered newspaper ads:													
Local	45.9	37.1	52.5	21.5	55.5	54.2	51.6	50.0	54.6	55.1	51.4	60.0	58.3
Nonlocal	11.7	13.8	30.8	7.8	16.8	21.1	12.8	8.7	20.1	9.9	11.2	13.3	7.4
Private employment agency	21.0	27.1	58.3	19.8	31.1	41.1	23.3	16.2	36.3	33.0	42.1	34.3	40.5
State employment service	33.5	24.7	36.7	15.9	37.8	36.1	28.0	29.1	26.4	34.2	32.7	41.0	36.7
School placement office	12.5	35.0	25.8	56.7	21.8	13.5	12.6	11.1	15.8	12.1	7.9	19.0	12.0
Civil Service test	15.3	22.2	22.5	13.0	16.0	21.9	9.8	7.9	13.2	21.3	16.4	36.2	26.1
Asked teacher or professor	10.4	31.4	23.3	45.5	17.6	10.3	8.9	7.3	11.7	10.0	9.3	15.2	10.5
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	1.4	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	.6	3.7	.8	(1)	4.8	.4
Placed ads in newspapers:													
Local	1.6	.5	(1)	1.2	(1)	3.4	.7	.6	.7	1.5	.9	6.7	1.9
Nonlocal	.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.9	.3	(1)	.7	.5	.9	4.8	.3
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	4.9	11.9	38.3	6.1	10.1	16.9	5.6	2.0	12.5	2.7	2.3	5.7	2.5
Union hiring hall	6.0	1.7	1.7	1.2	(1)	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.9	1.7	(1)	6.7	.3
Contacted local organization	5.6	8.2	4.2	6.4	13.4	4.8	3.4	3.6	2.9	4.8	4.7	5.7	5.6
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.6	1.0	3.3	(1)	3.4	2.3	1.0	.8	1.5	.5	(1)	1.9	.9
Other	11.8	16.2	9.2	19.6	14.3	17.7	10.6	9.3	12.8	10.6	9.3	10.5	9.1
Average number of methods used	4.0	4.3	5.3	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.6	4.8	4.0

Methods	Craft workers				Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farm workers
	Total	Carpenters, and other construction workers	Mechanics, automobile	Mechanics, except automobile						
Total (thousands)	1,154	442	111	148	1,722	389	639	99	1,374	465
Applied directly to employer	68.7	65.4	71.2	68.9	78.2	66.3	72.0	35.4	67.7	-
Asked friends:										
About jobs where they work	48.0	46.8	45.9	48.0	57.3	55.8	60.1	34.3	51.7	-
About jobs elsewhere	43.8	38.9	55.9	48.6	39.5	45.0	45.9	26.3	39.4	-
Asked relatives:										
About jobs where they work	28.2	20.4	18.9	33.8	38.8	31.1	40.8	24.2	26.6	-
About jobs elsewhere	24.1	20.4	17.1	22.3	31.4	30.8	35.8	28.3	24.4	-
Answered newspaper ads:										
Local	39.9	37.6	33.3	38.5	41.9	48.3	39.7	50.5	46.1	-
Nonlocal	13.3	11.3	11.7	14.9	10.0	10.8	11.6	10.1	9.0	-
Private employment agency	13.6	10.0	9.9	19.6	11.3	12.3	11.4	19.2	11.9	-
State employment service	37.1	34.6	37.8	31.1	36.8	37.5	42.4	31.3	31.1	-
School placement office	3.4	2.0	7.2	4.1	5.9	5.4	8.1	10.1	9.5	-
Civil Service test	11.0	10.4	8.1	10.8	9.6	9.5	12.7	6.1	13.1	-
Asked teacher or professor	3.3	2.5	5.4	5.4	4.4	2.8	4.5	7.1	8.4	-
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	1.0	.9	3.6	(1)	1.2	1.5	4.4	3.0	.8	-
Placed ads in newspapers:										
Local	1.5	1.4	3.6	1.4	1.7	2.6	1.7	16.2	1.2	-
Nonlocal	.7	.5	1.8	(1)	.5	.5	.9	2.0	.1	-
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	3.6	3.4	1.8	2.7	1.6	1.0	4.1	2.0	2.8	-
Union hiring hall	20.3	29.4	11.7	4.7	6.4	11.1	12.2	5.0	3.1	-
Contacted local organization	5.4	5.9	8.1	4.7	5.2	2.1	7.0	10.1	6.3	-
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.3	.5	1.8	(1)	.2	.5	.9	2.0	(1)	-
Other	11.0	12.4	12.6	16.2	10.2	11.3	10.6	12.1	10.3	-
Average number of methods used	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.4	3.6	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-2. Methods used to look for work: Occupation and sex, January 1973—Continued

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	Total	Professional and technical workers				Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers			Clerical workers
		Total	Engineers	Teachers, except college	Engineering and science technicians		Total	Retail	Other	
MEN										
Total (thousands)	5,749	757	119	102	108	442	426	209	217	384
Applied directly to employer	67.3	63.1	78.2	77.4	62.6	66.5	65.7	65.1	65.9	62.0
Asked friends:										
About jobs where they work	53.8	48.3	52.1	46.1	61.7	44.8	45.5	49.8	41.0	53.6
About jobs elsewhere	45.9	46.6	47.1	55.9	55.1	46.8	44.4	45.0	43.8	50.5
Asked relatives:										
About jobs where they work	31.0	21.4	23.5	28.4	32.7	24.7	21.4	22.0	20.7	31.5
About jobs elsewhere	30.1	24.0	21.8	31.4	40.2	28.3	29.3	32.5	26.3	33.3
Answered newspaper ads:										
Local	44.6	41.1	52.9	13.7	52.3	52.9	57.3	59.3	55.8	46.9
Nonlocal	14.2	17.8	31.1	4.9	18.7	23.3	18.5	15.8	21.2	10.9
Private employment agency	19.9	32.0	58.8	17.6	29.9	41.6	32.6	22.0	43.3	24.7
State employment service	37.1	29.7	35.3	19.6	38.3	37.1	31.7	34.4	29.0	36.5
School placement office	12.0	33.0	26.0	51.0	24.3	13.8	15.7	16.3	15.7	15.1
Civil Service test	15.4	26.0	21.8	13.7	16.8	20.4	12.2	11.5	12.9	18.8
Asked teacher or professor	9.2	30.1	23.5	40.2	18.7	10.4	9.4	6.7	12.0	7.6
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	2.0	2.2	2.5	(1)	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.0	4.1	1.8
Placed ads in newspapers:										
Local	1.7	.5	(1)	2.0	(1)	4.1	.5	(1)	.9	1.3
Nonlocal	.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	.5	(1)	.9	.8
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	6.7	16.2	38.7	7.8	11.2	18.6	8.9	2.9	14.7	5.2
Union hiring hall	9.9	2.4	1.7	3.9	(1)	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	5.7
Contacted local organization	5.5	7.8	4.2	6.9	15.0	4.1	5.8	8.3	2.3	4.4
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.8	1.6	3.4	(1)	3.7	2.7	.9	(1)	1.8	.5
Other	11.8	13.5	8.4	13.7	13.1	18.6	11.3	9.2	13.4	10.4
Average number of methods used	4.2	4.6	5.3	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.2

Method	Craft and kindred workers				Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Service workers, except private household	Farm workers
	Total	Carpenters and other construction workers	Mechanics, automobile	Mechanics, except automobile					
Total (thousands)	1,113	438	111	146	1,038	357	593	580	[4]59
Applied directly to employer	68.4	65.4	71.2	68.5	69.2	67.5	71.8	67.8	-
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	48.1	46.2	45.9	47.3	61.9	56.3	60.9	60.2	-
About jobs elsewhere	44.3	39.0	55.9	47.9	44.1	46.5	46.9	46.4	-
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	28.5	20.5	18.9	32.9	39.6	30.3	41.8	33.1	-
About jobs elsewhere	24.4	20.5	17.1	22.6	35.8	30.5	36.1	30.9	-
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	40.1	37.8	33.3	37.7	42.8	48.2	39.1	49.0	-
Nonlocal	13.5	11.4	11.7	15.1	10.8	11.5	12.3	12.2	-
Private employment agency	13.8	9.8	9.9	19.9	12.4	12.9	11.5	14.0	-
State employment service	37.6	34.6	37.8	30.1	37.9	40.1	43.3	39.8	-
School placement office	3.4	2.0	7.2	4.1	7.0	5.3	8.8	12.2	-
Civil Service test	11.2	10.5	8.1	11.0	11.0	9.8	12.1	20.9	-
Asked teacher or professor	3.3	2.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	2.0	4.9	8.4	-
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.9	.9	3.6	(1)	1.9	1.7	4.4	1.4	-
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	1.5	1.4	3.6	1.4	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.2	-
Nonlocal	.7	.5	1.8	(1)	.9	.6	1.0	.3	-
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	3.8	3.4	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.1	4.4	5.2	-
Union hiring hall	21.0	29.6	11.7	4.8	9.4	12.0	13.2	5.7	-
Contacted local organization	5.3	5.9	8.1	4.1	4.2	1.7	7.1	8.8	-
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.4	.5	1.8	(1)	.4	.6	1.0	(1)	-
Other	11.2	12.5	12.6	16.4	10.1	11.8	11.0	11.2	-
Average number of methods used	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.3	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-2. Methods used to look for work: Occupation and sex, January 1973—Continued

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	Total	Professional and technical workers		Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers		Clerical workers			
		Total	Teachers, except college		Total	Retail	Total	Bookkeepers	Office machine operators	Stenographers, typists, and secretaries
WOMEN										
Total (thousands)	4,688	673	307	84	341	285	1,888	196	79	774
Applied directly to employer	64.4	69.4	76.5	52.4	77.6	80.0	57.8	52.6	54.4	51.0
Asked friends:										
About jobs where they work	47.2	48.9	50.5	46.4	42.9	44.2	47.5	37.2	51.9	46.8
About jobs elsewhere	36.6	43.8	46.9	39.3	33.5	32.3	37.7	29.6	50.6	39.4
Asked relatives:										
About jobs where they work	25.1	14.4	16.0	19.0	18.8	18.6	26.9	24.5	34.2	27.4
About jobs elsewhere	23.9	22.7	33.2	19.0	17.9	17.2	26.6	25.5	35.4	23.9
Answered newspaper ads:										
Local	47.5	32.7	24.1	60.7	44.7	43.2	56.8	52.0	63.3	58.4
Nonlocal	8.6	9.4	8.8	9.5	5.6	3.5	9.7	12.2	15.2	7.4
Private employment agency	22.4	21.7	20.5	39.3	11.8	12.3	34.6	39.8	32.9	41.0
State employment service	29.2	19.0	14.7	31.0	23.8	25.3	33.7	33.7	44.3	36.8
School placement office	13.0	37.1	58.6	11.9	8.8	7.4	11.4	7.7	16.5	11.8
Civil Service test	15.2	18.0	13.0	29.8	6.8	5.3	21.8	16.3	36.7	26.4
Asked teacher or professor	11.8	32.7	47.2	9.5	8.2	7.7	10.5	10.2	17.7	10.6
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.7	.9	2.0	[1]	.9	.7	.6	[1]	2.5	.4
Placed ads in newspapers:										
Local	1.4	.4	1.0	[1]	.9	1.1	1.5	1.0	5.1	1.9
Nonlocal	.2	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	.4	1.0	2.5	.3
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	2.6	7.1	5.5	9.5	1.5	1.1	2.3	2.6	5.1	2.1
Union hiring hall	1.1	.9	.7	[1]	.9	1.1	.9	[1]	6.3	.3
Contacted local organization	5.7	8.6	6.2	8.3	2.9	2.1	4.8	2.6	7.6	5.7
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.4	.3	[1]	[1]	1.2	1.4	.5	[1]	2.5	.9
Other	11.5	19.2	21.5	13.1	9.7	9.5	10.6	9.2	11.4	8.9
Average number of methods used	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.0	3.2	3.1	4.0	3.6	5.0	4.0

Method	Craft workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household	Service workers, except private household	Farm workers
Total (thousands)	[2] 41	684	[2] 32	[2] 46	99	794	[2] 6
Applied directly to employer	-	71.6	-	-	35.4	67.5	-
Asked friends:							
About jobs where they work	-	50.3	-	-	34.3	45.5	-
About jobs elsewhere	-	32.6	-	-	26.3	34.4	-
Asked relatives:							
About jobs where they work	-	37.7	-		24.2	21.9	-
About jobs elsewhere	-	24.6	-	-	28.3	19.6	-
Answered newspaper ads:							
Local	-	40.5	-	-	50.5	44.0	-
Nonlocal	-	8.9	-	-	10.1	6.5	-
Private employment agency	-	9.4	-	-	19.2	10.3	-
State employment service	-	35.1	-	-	31.3	24.8	-
School placement office	-	4.4	-	-	10.1	7.4	-
Civil Service test	-	7.6	-	-	6.1	7.4	-
Asked teacher or professor	-	2.6	-	-	7.1	8.4	-
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	-	.3		-	3.0	.4	-
Placed ads in newspapers:							
Local	-	.7	-	-	16.2	1.3	-
Nonlocal	-	[1]	-	-	2.0	[1]	-
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	-	1.2	-	-	2.0	1.1	-
Union hiring hall	-	2.0	-	-	5.0	1.0	-
Contacted local organization	-	6.6	-	-	10.1	4.4	-
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	-	[1]	-	-	2.0	[1]	-
Other	-	10.2	-	-	12.1	9.6	-
Average number of methods used	-	3.5	-	-	3.4	3.2	-

[1] No one in category.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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Table B-3. Methods white jobseekers used to look for work: Occupation, January 1973

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	Professional and technical workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Craft workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Service workers, except private household
Total (thousands)	1,316	498	717	2,049	1,059	1,515	351	528	1,152
Applied directly to employer	66.6	65.3	70.4	59.0	69.5	70.8	66.4	71.8	69.6
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	47.8	44.6	42.8	47.8	47.6	56.9	57.0	58.1	50.2
About jobs elsewhere	45.1	46.2	38.5	39.6	43.3	39.6	46.7	44.9	38.7
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	18.7	22.3	18.3	26.3	27.8	39.1	31.1	41.3	23.3
About jobs elsewhere	23.6	26.1	23.4	26.9	24.5	32.1	31.3	34.1	22.6
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	36.6	56.0	51.6	55.6	41.1	42.7	51.3	39.2	47.6
Nonlocal	14.1	21.9	11.9	9.5	13.4	10.2	10.5	11.9	8.4
Private employment agency	26.3	42.4	22.6	33.5	13.0	11.0	13.1	11.9	10.8
State employment service	25.0	35.7	26.6	32.2	35.3	35.0	38.2	41.1	29.0
School placement office	35.3	13.5	11.9	11.1	3.7	5.3	6.0	7.4	3.4
Civil Service test	22.2	21.1	9.1	19.2	10.5	8.4	10.5	13.6	6.2
Asked teacher or professor	31.4	9.6	8.4	9.7	3.4	4.2	3.1	4.4	2.0
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	1.7	1.0	1.5	.5	.8	.5	.6	4.4	2.0
Placed ads in newspaper:									
Local	.3	3.6	.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.8	.8	1.0
Nonlocal	(1)	2.0	.3	.3	.8	.6	.6	.8	.3
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	12.0	16.9	5.4	2.4	3.8	1.3	1.1	3.4	1.6
Union hiring hall	1.5	3.2	2.6	1.5	20.0	6.3	11.1	11.4	5.2
Contacted local organization	6.8	2.4	2.6	3.5	4.2	3.0	1.7	6.2	2.9
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.9	2.4	1.1	.4	.4	(1)	.6	.8	.3
Other	16.1	17.3	10.5	10.9	9.4	10.5	11.1	11.7	5.4
Average number of methods used	4.3	4.5	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.3

[1] No one in category.

Table B-4. Methods Negro and other minority race jobseekers used to look for work: Occupation, January 1973

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	Professional and technical workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Craft workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Service workers, except private household
Total (thousands)	114	[1]28	[1]50	223	95	207	[1]38	111	222
Applied directly to employer	60.5	-	-	54.7	60.0	65.2	-	73.0	57.7
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	57.0	-	-	55.6	52.6	60.4	-	70.3	58.6
About jobs elsewhere	46.5	-	-	42.6	49.5	39.1	-	51.4	43.2
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	12.3	-	-	40.4	31.6	37.2	-	38.7	43.7
About jobs elsewhere	21.9	-	-	35.0	20.0	26.1	-	43.2	33.3
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	43.9	-	-	50.2	27.4	35.7	-	42.3	38.3
Nonlocal	11.4	-	-	13.5	12.6	8.7	-	9.9	12.2
Private employment agency	36.0	-	-	28.3	20.0	13.0	-	9.0	17.6
State employment service	20.2	-	-	52.5	56.8	49.3	-	48.6	42.3
School placement office	31.6	-	-	21.1	1.1	11.1	-	12.6	9.9
Civil Service test	21.9	-	-	40.4	15.8	18.8	-	9.0	17.6
Asked teacher or professor	30.7	-	-	13.5	2.1	5.3	-	5.4	9.0
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.9	-	-	3.6	3.2	3.9	-	4.5	2.7
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	2.6	-	-	3.1	2.1	5.3	-	6.3	2.3
Nonlocal	(2)	-	-	2.2	(2)	(2)	-	1.8	.9
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	10.5	-	-	5.8	2.1	3.4	-	7.2	8.1
Union hiring hall	3.5	-	-	4.0	22.1	7.2	-	17.1	5.9
Contacted local organization	25.4	-	-	16.1	18.9	21.3	-	10.8	21.6
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	1.8	-	-	.9	(2)	1.9	-	1.8	(2)
Other	16.7	-	-	7.6	28.4	7.7	-	5.4	10.8
Average number of methods used	4.6	-	-	4.9	4.3	4.2	-	4.7	4.4

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[2] No one in category.

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Table B-5. Methods used to look for work: Residence and sex, January 1973

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	Both sexes				Men				Women			
	In SMSA[1] of 250,000 or more			Not in SMSA of 250,000 or more	In SMSA[1] of 250,000 or more			Not in SMSA of 250,000 or more	In SMSA[1] of 250,000 or more			Not in SMSA of 250,000 or more
	Total	In central city	Outside central city		Total	In central city	Outside central city		Total	In central city	Outside central city	
Total (thousands)	6,642	2,884	3,758	3,795	3,576	1,537	2,039	2,173	3,066	1,347	1,719	1,622
Applied directly to employer	63.1	59.9	65.6	70.3	64.1	60.2	67.1	71.7	61.9	59.4	63.8	68.5
Asked friends:												
About jobs where they work	50.7	51.3	50.3	50.8	54.4	53.4	55.1	54.0	46.3	48.8	44.3	46.3
About jobs elsewhere	42.3	43.2	41.3	41.9	47.0	45.7	48.0	46.5	36.3	40.3	33.1	35.9
Asked relatives:												
About jobs where they work	27.9	29.2	26.9	28.6	30.7	30.2	31.1	31.2	24.5	28.0	21.8	25.2
About jobs elsewhere	27.4	27.2	27.5	26.0	30.2	27.7	32.1	28.9	23.9	26.6	21.9	22.0
Answered newspaper ads:												
Local	51.7	50.8	52.4	36.3	51.0	51.4	50.7	34.6	52.6	50.1	54.6	38.6
Nonlocal	11.8	9.9	13.2	11.7	14.1	11.7	15.8	14.8	9.0	7.8	10.0	7.5
Private employment agency	25.2	27.4	23.6	13.6	24.2	23.8	24.5	13.4	26.5	31.6	22.5	13.8
State employment service	31.8	34.5	29.7	38.1	37.1	39.0	35.6	38.8	25.4	29.2	22.4	37.1
School placement office	13.8	15.8	12.2	11.1	13.5	14.4	12.9	11.0	14.1	17.4	11.5	11.3
Civil Service test	16.7	17.8	15.9	12.9	17.5	16.6	18.2	12.6	15.8	19.2	13.1	13.3
Asked teacher or professor	10.6	12.2	9.3	9.8	8.8	9.9	8.0	9.3	12.7	14.8	11.0	10.6
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	1.3	1.6	.9	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.4	2.5	.6	.9	.3	.6
Placed ads in newspapers:												
Local	2.1	2.7	1.7	1.5	2.6	3.2	2.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.8
Nonlocal	.7	.8	.6	.5	1.0	1.3	.8	.7	.3	.2	.4	.1
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	5.8	6.1	5.6	3.8	7.9	7.4	8.3	5.1	3.3	4.5	2.3	2.1
Union hiring hall	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.8	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.4	1.8	1.3	.7	1.8
Contacted local organization	5.5	6.5	4.7	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.4	7.4	3.8	5.9
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.9	1.3	.6	.3	1.2	1.6	.9	.4	.5	.9	.1	.3
Other	12.3	11.2	13.2	11.6	12.7	12.2	13.2	12.2	11.9	10.1	13.3	10.9
Average number of methods used	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.5

[1] Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Table B-6. Methods Negro and other minority race jobseekers used to look for work: Residence and sex, January 1973

Method	Both Sexes				Men				Women			
	In SMSA[1] of 250,000 or more			Not in SMSA of 250,000 or more	In SMSA[1] of 250,000 or more			Not in SMSA of 250,000 or more	In SMSA[1] of 250,000 or more			Not in SMSA of 250,000 or more
	Total	In central city	Outside central city		Total	In central city	Outside central city		Total	In central city	Outside central city	
Total (thousands)	817	585	232	318	446	315	131	175	371	270	101	143
Applied directly to employer	55.3	53.9	58.9	63.3	55.8	51.4	66.4	67.0	54.7	56.6	49.5	58.8
Asked friends:												
About jobs where they work	57.1	55.9	59.7	54.9	61.6	60.6	64.9	64.8	51.8	50.9	54.3	42.6
About jobs elsewhere	43.9	42.6	47.0	38.3	49.3	46.4	57.3	40.3	37.5	38.4	34.3	35.8
Asked relatives:												
About jobs where they work	34.5	34.6	34.7	38.9	35.0	33.4	38.9	39.2	33.9	35.8	29.5	38.5
About jobs elsewhere	29.9	26.3	39.0	30.9	30.8	24.0	47.3	33.5	28.9	29.0	28.6	28.4
Answered newspaper ads:												
Local	46.3	47.8	41.9	25.9	46.7	49.2	41.2	25.0	45.6	46.2	43.8	27.0
Nonlocal	11.8	10.6	15.3	6.8	14.7	10.4	25.2	7.4	8.3	10.8	1.9	6.1
Private employment agency	26.1	25.5	28.0	16.0	24.6	20.2	35.1	13.6	27.9	31.2	19.0	18.9
State employment service	46.5	46.3	46.6	45.4	52.5	51.1	55.7	42.0	39.3	41.2	35.2	50.0
School placement office	15.4	17.6	9.7	14.5	14.1	14.8	12.2	14.8	16.9	20.8	6.7	14.2
Civil Service test	24.0	25.5	20.8	14.8	25.9	24.6	29.0	11.4	21.9	26.5	10.5	18.9
Asked teacher or professor	10.2	12.6	4.2	8.3	9.2	10.4	5.3	6.8	11.7	15.1	1.9	10.1
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	3.2	3.5	2.5	5.2	4.2	4.1	4.6	8.5	1.8	2.5	(2)	1.4
Placed ads in newspapers:												
Local	4.3	5.5	1.3	4.0	5.4	6.6	2.3	5.1	3.1	4.3	(2)	2.7
Nonlocal	1.4	2.0	(2)	.6	2.0	2.8	(2)	(2)	.8	1.1	(2)	1.4
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	6.5	5.9	8.0	7.1	8.0	6.0	12.2	6.2	4.7	5.7	1.9	8.1
Union hiring hall	7.5	7.0	8.5	10.2	11.6	10.4	15.3	11.9	2.3	3.2	(2)	8.1
Contacted local organization	17.1	15.8	20.8	17.6	15.2	12.0	22.9	14.2	19.3	20.1	17.1	20.9
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	(2)	1.7	1.3	1.8	(2)	1.4
Other	11.5	11.2	12.3	13.9	15.4	16.1	13.7	15.3	7.0	6.1	9.5	12.2
Average number of methods used	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.6	5.5	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.4	4.1

[1] Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

[2] No one in category.

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Table B-7. Methods used to look for work: Reason for seeking work, January 1973

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	Total[1]	Quit job	Temporary job ended	Laid off temporarily	Laid off indefinitely	Lost job for other reasons	Sold, lost, or gave up business	Wanted different job before quitting
Total (thousands)	10,437	1,714	448	91	974	642	150	1,373
Applied directly to employer	66.0	68.4	65.4	69.2	70.0	71.5	71.3	60.3
Asked friends:								
About jobs where they work	50.8	47.7	56.2	46.2	57.5	59.6	56.7	45.3
About jobs elsewhere	41.8	40.5	46.0	29.7	49.7	50.4	43.3	37.8
Asked relatives:								
About jobs where they work	28.4	25.0	31.2	27.5	36.4	38.2	30.0	23.1
About jobs elsewhere	27.3	24.2	28.6	26.4	34.5	36.0	30.7	20.0
Answered newspaper ads:								
Local	45.9	50.6	38.8	41.8	55.5	62.4	52.0	41.2
Nonlocal	11.7	13.0	9.8	11.0	17.8	20.6	14.0	10.0
Private employment agency	21.0	24.3	13.6	19.8	24.5	27.0	24.7	21.8
State employment service	33.5	35.1	40.4	47.3	56.1	56.9	30.7	18.4
School placement office	12.5	5.4	10.3	3.3	6.7	5.6	5.3	7.6
Civil Service test	15.3	11.8	14.5	14.3	14.4	20.6	17.3	16.2
Asked teacher or professor	10.4	4.9	10.5	5.5	5.3	5.6	4.0	5.5
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	1.4	1.1	3.6	3.3	1.7	2.5	[2]	1.1
Placed ads in newspapers:								
Local	1.6	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.5	2.2	4.0	.7
Nonlocal	.5	.6	.4	[2]	.8	.9	2.7	[2]
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.3	4.3	7.6	15.3	6.1
Union hiring hall	6.0	5.4	19.0	24.2	17.4	9.0	5.3	1.9
Contacted local organization	5.6	5.2	9.2	7.7	5.6	9.2	4.0	1.6
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.6	.8	.4	[2]	.5	.3	2.7	.4
Other	11.8	10.8	13.8	16.5	11.3	9.2	16.0	11.6
Average number of methods used	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.3	3.3

Method	Left school	Left military	Wanted to work while in school	Recovered from illness	Keeping house and wanted job	Retired and wanted to work	Other
Total (thousands)	1,522	265	557	165	924	86	1,259
Applied directly to employer	66.2	70.9	64.8	64.8	65.8	73.3	62.7
Asked friends:							
About jobs where they work	58.5	58.9	62.5	43.0	39.0	26.7	46.0
About jobs elsewhere	50.5	47.9	46.7	33.9	27.3	16.3	39.1
Asked relatives:							
About jobs where they work	36.1	44.9	25.5	23.6	20.2	[2]	24.0
About jobs elsewhere	37.1	42.6	27.6	22.4	17.6	[2]	24.1
Answered newspaper ads:							
Local	40.9	39.6	36.6	49.7	46.2	26.7	46.5
Nonlocal	12.2	12.8	4.5	15.8	5.7	3.5	10.7
Private employment agency	23.8	23.4	9.3	17.0	12.3	16.3	21.5
State employment service	29.3	63.4	18.7	35.2	22.2	27.9	32.1
School placement office	38.2	14.3	26.6	9.7	3.8	7.0	8.6
Civil Service test	23.7	34.3	6.6	21.2	9.5	7.0	12.8
Asked teacher or professor	34.7	6.0	15.6	4.8	4.1	3.5	6.9
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	1.9	[2]	1.1	4.2	.2	[2]	1.0
Placed ads in newspapers:							
Local	1.9	.8	.7	1.2	1.3	[2]	2.9
Nonlocal	.7	[2]	[2]	1.2	.6	[2]	.3
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	8.3	6.8	1.1	6.7	[2]	2.3	3.3
Union hiring hall	2.3	7.5	1.1	7.9	1.2	3.5	4.5
Contacted local organization	6.4	7.9	3.6	15.8	5.0	2.3	6.5
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.5	1.5	.4	2.4	.2	[2]	.8
Other	11.4	9.4	14.2	14.5	7.1	7.0	16.4
Average number of methods used	4.8	4.9	3.7	4.0	2.9	2.2	3.7

[1] Includes some persons for whom reason for looking for work was unknown.

[2] No one in category.

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Table B-8. Methods used to look for work by persons who usually work full time: Usual weekly earnings, January 1973

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	Less than $80	$80 to $99	$100 to $124	$125 to $149	$150 to $174	$175 to $199	$200 to $249	$250 to $299	$300 or more
Total (thousands)	1,468	1,445	1,759	1,097	935	449	724	246	360
Applied directly to employer	68.9	67.8	63.4	63.8	70.2	65.0	65.2	58.1	58.9
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	52.9	52.3	52.2	5[illegible].4	53.5	51.9	47.2	42.7	40.3
About jobs elsewhere	39.6	40.1	43.3	44.2	47.9	48.3	43.5	37.8	41.1
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	32.6	31.5	33.3	30.5	30.4	28.5	24.2	10.6	9.2
About jobs elsewhere	29.2	30.1	31.6	28.2	31.2	29.2	21.8	12.2	12.8
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	41.9	50.2	51.4	41.7	45.3	49.4	41.7	39.4	39.7
Nonlocal	9.0	11.8	11.8	12.9	13.9	13.4	14.5	13.4	25.0
Private employment agency	12.0	20.1	25.8	24.9	25.7	23.4	25.6	31.3	29.7
State employment service	35.6	38.1	40.0	38.3	35.8	34.3	30.1	26.4	20.0
School placement office	8.2	8.4	9.6	15.7	15.3	20.0	18.4	16.7	9.4
Civil Service test	10.0	14.7	17.9	19.1	22.7	22.5	15.1	11.8	15.8
Asked teacher or professor	8.0	7.6	7.6	13.3	10.7	18.0	13.4	17.1	8.1
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.4
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.1	.7	1.1	.8	1.4
Nonlocal	.6	.4	.6	.5	.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.7
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	1.8	2.8	2.8	4.3	6.1	9.1	11.6	16.2	21.4
Union hiring hall	2.2	2.7	4.9	5.6	6.0	10.5	11.3	26.4	25.8
Contacted local organization	6.7	5.1	7.0	4.3	7.9	5.6	4.6	1.6	1.7
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.5	.3	1.6	.7	.4	(1)	1.5	(1)	3.3
Other	10.2	9.1	10.2	11.4	14.8	14.0	13.7	15.0	15.8
Average number of methods used	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.8

[1] No one in category.

Table B-9. Methods used to look for work: Educational attainment, January 1973

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	Years of school completed				
	Elementary school 8 or less	High school		College	
		1 to 3	4	1 to 3	4 or more
Total (thousands)	883	1,647	4,470	1,790	1,647
Applied directly to employer	68.9	67.1	63.9	65.3	69.4
Asked friends:					
About jobs where they work	47.1	53.1	51.5	51.2	48.0
About jobs elsewhere	33.2	37.2	41.9	44.7	47.2
Asked relatives:					
About jobs where they work	30.0	29.9	31.6	23.9	21.8
About jobs elsewhere	22.2	25.6	28.5	28.9	26.5
Answered newspaper ads:					
Local	29.4	40.7	48.9	53.4	43.3
Nonlocal	6.9	8.9	10.9	13.7	16.9
Private employment agency	8.5	10.6	19.1	29.6	34.1
State employment service	33.6	31.9	35.1	35.0	29.1
School placement office	2.0	6.7	7.3	12.0	38.4
Civil Service test	4.2	6.9	14.5	19.4	27.0
Asked teacher or professor	1.0	6.3	6.4	9.6	31.0
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	2.3	1.9	.9	1.2	1.8
Placed ads in newspapers:					
Local	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.1
Nonlocal	.5	.5	.6	.4	.4
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.8	2.2	2.5	5.2	15.7
Union hiring hall	12.5	7.9	5.6	5.8	1.9
Contacted local organization	5.0	6.0	5.2	4.1	8.1
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.5	.5	.4	.8	1.3
Other	10.8	10.7	11.7	10.7	14.6
Average number of methods used	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.8

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Table C-1. Method by which current job was obtained: Age, sex, and race , January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method	Total, 16 years and over	Age (years)						Race	
		16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	White	Negro and other minority races
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Number (thousands)	10,437	1,727	3,220	2,700	1,378	920	492	9,302	1,135
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	34.9	32.4	34.6	34.0	38.6	35.5	40.0	35.7	27.7
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	12.4	18.3	10.6	11.5	12.9	11.5	10.0	12.0	16.4
About jobs elsewhere	5.5	4.6	5.1	6.2	5.1	8.6	3.7	5.7	4.0
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	6.1	10.5	7.0	5.2	3.6	2.4	2.4	5.7	9.3
About jobs elsewhere	2.2	3.9	2.9	1.8	.4	1.5	.5	2.3	1.9
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	12.2	9.1	10.2	13.4	14.2	16.8	16.6	12.8	6.4
Nonlocal	1.3	.5	1.5	.7	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	.8
Private employment agency	5.6	4.8	6.4	6.2	4.6	4.8	3.4	5.8	3.8
State employment service	5.1	4.0	5.6	5.4	5.5	3.6	5.5	4.4	10.8
School placement office	3.0	3.5	5.1	2.3	.7	.3	.5	3.0	2.3
Civil Service test	2.1	1.3	2.0	3.0	2.2	1.8	.5	2.0	3.3
Asked teacher or professor	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.3	.5	(1)	.5	1.4	1.6
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	(1)	(1)	.1	.4
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	.2	(1)	(1)	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nonlocal	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.2	.9	.5	.2	.1
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.4	.1	.1	.6	1.2	.3	(1)	.4	.2
Union hiring hall	1.5	.2	.5	1.8	2.2	3.7	6.1	1.4	1.9
Contacted local organization	.8	.6	.9	.8	.5	.7	1.3	.4	3.9
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other	5.2	3.9	5.3	5.5	4.6	6.1	6.6	5.2	5.1
MEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	5,749	878	1,709	1,605	736	515	306	5,128	621
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	35.1	33.8	35.9	32.4	39.6	35.9	36.9	36.0	27.0
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	13.8	21.1	13.1	11.9	12.9	12.2	12.7	13.1	19.9
About jobs elsewhere	6.2	6.0	5.3	6.7	6.9	8.4	2.5	6.3	5.1
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	6.9	10.8	9.1	5.9	3.4	2.9	2.5	6.7	8.8
About jobs elsewhere	2.7	4.3	3.7	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	2.8	1.8
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	10.3	5.9	7.8	12.6	10.6	16.0	15.7	11.0	4.1
Nonlocal	1.4	.4	1.7	.8	2.8	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.6
Private employment agency	3.8	2.1	3.0	5.3	3.6	5.3	3.0	3.9	2.9
State employment service	5.0	5.0	5.5	4.9	6.0	1.0	5.9	4.5	8.8
School placement office	3.1	4.0	4.9	3.0	.6	(1)	(1)	3.2	2.0
Civil Service test	1.6	.3	1.6	2.7	1.0	1.4	.8	1.5	2.1
Asked teacher or professor	1.2	.7	1.8	1.5	.9	(1)	(1)	1.2	1.4
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	.6	(1)	(1)	.1	.4
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	.5	.1	(1)
Nonlocal	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	.3	(1)	.8	(1)	.1
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.5	.3	(1)	.9	1.0	.5	(1)	.5	.4
Union hiring hall	2.6	.3	.9	2.8	3.9	6.7	9.7	2.5	3.3
Contacted local organization	.7	.7	1.1	.6	.6	(1)	(1)	.3	3.9
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.5	4.9	5.3	7.6	4.9	6.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table C-1. Method by which current job was obtained: Age, sex, and race, January 1973—Continued

(Percent distribution)

Method	Total, 16 years and over	Age (years)						Race	
		16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	White	Negro and other minority races
WOMEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	4,688	849	1,511	1,095	642	485	186	4,174	514
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	34.6	30.9	33.1	36.5	37.5	35.0	45.8	35.4	28.3
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	10.7	15.3	7.8	10.9	12.8	10.4	6.3	10.6	12.2
About jobs elsewhere	4.8	3.1	4.9	5.3	2.8	5.8	5.6	5.0	3.0
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	5.1	10.4	4.6	4.1	3.7	1.8	1.4	4.5	9.9
About jobs elsewhere	1.7	3.5	2.1	.9	.4	1.2	(1)	1.7	2.1
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	14.5	12.2	13.0	14.5	18.6	17.6	18.2	15.1	9.2
Nonlocal	1.1	.7	1.2	.7	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	(1)
Private employment agency	7.9	7.7	10.2	7.7	6.0	3.8	4.2	8.3	4.8
State employment service	5.2	3.1	5.6	6.0	5.0	6.8	4.9	4.3	13.1
School placement office	2.8	3.0	5.2	1.4	.6	.6	1.4	2.8	2.8
Civil Service test	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.5	2.4	(2)	2.6	4.6
Asked teacher or professor	1.6	3.1	2.3	1.0	(1)	(1)	1.4	1.6	1.8
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.2	.3	.1	(1)	.4	(1)	(1)	.1	.5
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.8	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nonlocal						(1)	(2)		
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.3	(1)	.3	.2	1.1	(1)	(2)	.3	(1)
Union hiring hall	.1	.3	(1)	.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	.1	.5
Contacted local organization	.9	.5	.8	1.1	.4	1.5	3.5	.6	3.7
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)
Other	5.3	3.3	6.1	5.6	4.3	7.1	5.6	5.5	3.2

[1] No one in category.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table C-2. Method by which current job was obtained: Occupation and sex, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method	Professional and technical workers				Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers			Clerical workers			
	Total	Engineers	Teachers, except college	Engineering and science technicians		Total	Retail	Other	Total	Bookkeepers	Office machine operators	Stenographers, typists, and secretaries
BOTH SEXES												
Total: Number (thousands)	1,430	120	409	119	526	787	494	273	2,272	234	105	782
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	30.7	21.7	40.5	25.7	24.5	42.8	46.2	36.7	25.4	23.6	11.2	16.3
Asked friends:												
About jobs where they work	8.6	12.3	5.2	(1)	7.6	12.3	13.4	10.0	11.8	7.7	24.5	9.2
About jobs elsewhere	7.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	11.1	5.8	4.3	8.4	3.9	2.7	5.1	4.7
Asked relatives:												
About jobs where they work	2.5	10.4	1.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.3	5.1	3.7	5.1	5.6
About jobs elsewhere	1.4	(1)	3.1	(1)	2.7	1.9	3.0	(1)	2.1	(1)	(1)	1.2
Answered newspaper ads:												
Local	9.0	8.5	1.5	29.4	16.5	16.8	15.5	19.2	14.5	15.9	21.4	16.7
Nonlocal	1.2	2.8	(1)	1.8	2.5	1.3	.9	2.1	.8	1.3	(1)	(1)
Private employment agency	5.6	13.2	2.6	11.0	10.9	4.3	1.8	8.8	15.1	28.0	7.1	20.4
State employment service	1.6	3.8	.8	4.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.3	6.7	9.9	10.2	7.4
School placement office	10.2	12.3	18.3	3.7	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.9	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.2
Civil Service test	4.0	1.9	(1)	3.7	3.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.3	1.1	7.1	9.1
Asked teacher or professor	5.9	3.8	5.7	1.8	.4	.6	.9	(1)	1.2	1.1	(1)	1.4
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.1	(1)	.5	(1)	(1)	.3	(1)	.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1
Placed ads in newspapers:												
Local	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	(1)	(1)	.3
Nonlocal	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	1.0	1.9	1.0	(1)	2.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Union hiring hall	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	(1)	2.0	(1)
Contacted local organization	1.0	(1)	.8	3.7	.8	2.0	1.1	.6	.3	1.1	(1)	.3
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	.3
Other	9.2	1.9	12.4	9.5	8.9	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.0	3.8	4.1	3.7

Method	Craft workers				Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household	Service workers, except private household	Farm workers
	Total	Carpenters and other construction workers	Automobile mechanics	Mechanics, except automobile						
Total: Number (thousands)	1,154	442	111	148	1,722	389	639	1,374	99	68
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	41.1	38.2	44.9	35.9	42.4	37.7	40.1	7.7	38.7	-
Asked friends:										
About jobs where they work	14.4	14.2	14.1	17.4	13.5	16.2	15.1	6.4	15.4	-
About jobs elsewhere	4.8	2.6	14.1	12.2	4.0	7.2	4.3	12.8	5.6	-
Asked relatives:										
About jobs where they work	7.1	7.6	2.0	7.0	9.3	6.5	9.6	3.8	6.9	-
About jobs elsewhere	1.9	.5	2.0	(1)	2.2	2.5	7.1	6.4	1.2	-
Answered newspaper ads:										
Local	9.5	12.1	8.1	12.2	9.8	15.6	6.4	15.4	14.8	-
Nonlocal	2.2	1.8	4.0	5.5	1.3	2.8	.4	3.8	.8	-
Private employment agency	1.5	(1)	(1)	4.3	1.0	2.3	.5	2.6	1.3	-
State employment service	4.2	3.2	2.0	6.1	7.9	2.8	5.9	11.5	5.7	-
School placement office	.6	.3	2.0	(1)	.6	3.4	1.1	2.6	2.2	-
Civil Service test	.4	.5	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	.7	(1)	2.0	-
Asked teacher or professor	.2	.5	(1)	(1)	.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	.8	-
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.7	(1)	.2	-
Placed ads in newspapers:										
Local	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.8	.2	-
Nonlocal	.2	.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	-
Union hiring hall	7.5	12.9	(1)	(1)	1.7	1.7	3.4	(1)	.4	-
Contacted local organization	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.0	(1)	1.2	3.8	1.4	-
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-
Other	4.2	5.3	7.1	1.7	4.2	3.4	3.4	18.3	2.3	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table C-2. Method by which current job was obtained: Occupation and sex, January 1973—Continued

(Percent distribution)

Method	Professional and technical workers				Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers			Clerical workers
	Total	Engineers	Teachers, except college	Engineering and science technicians		Total	Retail	Other	
MEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	757	119	102	108	442	426	209	217	384
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	27.3	21.9	51.0	24.7	25.8	37.5	38.1	36.9	24.6
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	10.3	12.6	4.1	(1)	7.2	11.5	13.6	9.5	17.9
About jobs elsewhere	7.2	5.8	6.1	6.2	10.2	8.4	6.7	10.5	3.4
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	3.0	10.7	(1)	4.1	4.7	2.9	2.6	3.2	8.4
About jobs elsewhere	1.1	(1)	2.0	(1)	3.0	1.8	3.7	(1)	3.1
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	10.2	8.7	2.0	31.7	15.4	15.2	12.6	17.9	10.1
Nonlocal	1.7	2.9	(1)	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.1
Private employment agency	7.1	13.6	8.2	9.3	10.7	7.1	3.1	11.1	8.1
State employment service	2.1	1.9	2.0	5.2	3.0	2.9	4.2	1.6	5.0
School placement office	9.8	12.6	13.3	4.1	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.1	6.7
Civil Service office	4.8	1.9	(1)	4.1	3.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3
Asked teacher or professor	5.8	3.9	4.1	(1)	.5	.5	1.0	(1)	1.7
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.5	(1)	1.1	(1)
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	.6
Nonlocal	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	1.1	1.9	(1)	(1)	2.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.7
Union hiring hall	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.6
Contacted local organization	1.0	(1)	(1)	4.1	.5	1.3	2.6	(1)	(1)
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other	7.4	1.9	7.1	4.1	8.9	6.3	7.3	5.3	6.7

Method	Craft workers				Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Service workers, except private household	Farm workers
	Total	Carpenters, and other construction workers	Automobile mechanics	Mechanics, except automobile					
Total: Number (thousands)	1,113	438	111	146	1,038	357	593	580	59
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)
Applied directly to employer	40.5	37.9	45.5	37.2	41.1	37.0	40.2	30.0	-
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	14.1	13.8	14.1	17.7	14.4	15.4	15.0	18.9	-
About jobs elsewhere	5.0	2.7	14.1	12.4	5.4	7.1	4.2	6.5	-
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	7.4	7.7	2.0	7.1	9.1	6.2	9.8	8.3	-
About jobs elsewhere	1.9	.5	2.0	(1)	2.9	2.8	7.1	1.6	-
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	9.8	12.2	8.1	12.4	8.8	14.2	6.0	9.7	-
Nonlocal	2.0	1.9	4.0	3.5	.7	2.8	.4	.8	-
Private employment agency	1.3	(1)	(1)	4.4	1.1	2.5	.6	2.2	-
State employment service	4.2	3.2	2.0	4.4	7.3	3.1	6.3	8.1	-
School placement office	.6	.3	2.0	(1)	1.0	3.1	1.2	3.0	-
Civil Service test	.4	.5	(1)	(1)	.3	.6	.8	3.7	-
Asked teacher or professor	.2	.5	(1)	(1)	.7	(1)	(1)	.4	-
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	-
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-
Nonlocal	.2	.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	-
Union hiring hall	7.8	13.0	(1)	(1)	2.8	1.8	3.7	1.0	-
Contacted local organization	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.6	(1)	1.2	2.0	-
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-
Other	4.4	5.3	7.1	1.8	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table C-2. Method by which current job was obtained: Occupation and sex, January 1973—Continued

(Percent distribution)

Method	Professional and technical workers		Managers, and administrators, except farm	Sales workers		Clerical workers			
	Total	Teachers, except college		Total	Retail	Total	Bookkeepers	Office machine operators	Stenographers, typists, and secretaries
WOMEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	673	307	84	341	285	1,888	196	79	774
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	34.5	37.0	17.1	49.7	52.8	25.6	22.6	9.7	16.5
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	6.6	5.2	11.0	12.9	12.9	10.6	7.7	26.4	8.9
About jobs elsewhere	8.4	5.5	15.9	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.0	4.2	4.7
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	2.2	2.4	[1]	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.0	2.8	5.7
About jobs elsewhere	1.7	3.4	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.9	[1]	[1]	1.2
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	7.6	1.4	22.0	18.6	17.3	15.4	14.8	23.6	16.9
Nonlocal	.6	[1]	3.7	1.0	[1]	.8	1.2	[1]	[1]
Private employment agency	3.8	.7	11.0	.7	.8	16.6	29.6	6.9	20.7
State employment service	.9	.7	[1]	1.4	1.6	7.0	10.6	11.1	7.2
School placement office	10.7	20.0	2.4	1.0	[1]	1.8	1.2	[1]	2.9
Civil Service tests	3.2	[1]	2.4	[1]	[1]	5.2	1.2	9.7	9.2
Asked teacher or professor	6.0	6.2	[1]	.7	.8	1.1	1.2	[1]	1.4
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.3	.7	[1]	[1]	[1]	.1	[1]	[1]	.1
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	.2	[1]	[1]	.3
Nonlocal	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.9	1.4	2.4	[1]	[1]	.1	[1]	[1]	[1]
Union hiring hall	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	.2	[1]	2.8	[1]
Contacted local organization	1.2	1.0	2.4	.7	[1]	.4	1.2	[1]	.3
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	.1	[1]	[1]	.3
Other	11.2	14.1	8.5	4.1	3.2	4.7	3.0	2.8	3.7

Method	Craft workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farm workers
Total: Number (thousands)	41	684	32	46	99	794	6
Percent	[1]	100.0	[1]	[1]	100.0	100.0	[1]
Applied directly to employer	-	44.4	-	-	7.7	45.1	-
Asked friends:							
About jobs where they work	-	12.3	-	-	6.4	12.7	-
About jobs elsewhere	-	1.8	-	-	12.8	5.1	-
Asked relatives:							
About jobs where they work	-	9.7	-	-	3.8	5.8	-
About jobs elsewhere	-	1.0	-	-	6.4	1.0	-
Answered newspaper ads:							
Local	-	11.3	-	-	15.4	18.7	-
Nonlocal	-	2.3	-	-	3.8	.9	-
Private employment agency	-	.8	-	-	2.6	.9	-
State employment service	-	8.7	-	-	11.5	3.8	-
School placement office	-	[1]	-	-	2.6	1.5	-
Civil Service test	-	.3	-	-	[1]	.7	-
Asked teacher or professor	-	.2	-	-	[1]	1.2	-
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	-	[1]	-	-	[1]	[1]	-
Placed ads in newspapers:							
Local	-	[1]	-	-	12.8	.3	-
Nonlocal	-	[1]	-	-	[1]	[1]	-
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	-	.3	-	-	[1]	[1]	-
Union hiring hall	-	[1]	-	-	[1]	[1]	-
Contacted local organization	-	1.5	-	-	3.8	1.0	-
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	-	[1]	-	-	[1]	[1]	-
Other	-	5.3	-	-	10.3	1.6	-

[1] No one in category.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.
[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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Table C-3. Method by which white jobseekers obtained current job: Occupation, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method	Professional and technical workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Craft workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport operatives	Laborers, except farm	Service workers, except private household
Total: Number (thousands)	1,316	498	717	2,049	1,059	1,515	351	528	1,152
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	31.7	25.5	42.8	25.8	42.9	43.7	36.9	39.9	40.3
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	7.8	6.8	12.6	11.6	13.6	13.2	13.1	15.3	15.0
About jobs elsewhere	7.6	11.4	5.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	7.6	5.0	6.3
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	2.6	4.1	3.5	4.7	6.5	9.6	6.7	9.1	5.4
About jobs elsewhere	1.5	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.8	7.0	1.3
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	9.0	17.5	16.5	15.3	9.9	10.6	16.8	7.0	16.3
Nonlocal	1.1	2.6	1.4	.9	2.0	1.5	1.8	.4	1.0
Private employment agency	6.0	10.5	4.6	15.5	1.5	1.0	2.4	.6	1.3
State employment service	1.6	2.6	2.4	5.8	4.3	6.3	2.4	5.4	4.7
School placement office	10.5	2.0	2.0	2.7	.6	.6	3.7	.8	2.1
Civil Service test	3.6	3.1	(1)	4.2	.4	.1	.6	.8	1.9
Asked teacher or professor	5.7	(1)	.6	1.2	.2	.5	(1)	(1)	1.0
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.2	(1)	.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.8	(1)
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	(1)	.9	(1)	.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2
Nonlocal	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	1.1	2.2	(1)	.4	.2	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Union hiring hall	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	7.6	1.4	1.8	2.7	.5
Contacted local organization	.7	.4	1.1	.2	(1)	.4	(1)	1.4	.2
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other	9.4	7.9	5.0	5.1	3.4	4.2	3.7	3.7	2.7

[1] No one in category.

Table C-4. Method by which Negro and other minority race jobseekers obtained current job: Occupation, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method	Professional and technical workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Craft workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport operatives	Laborers, except farm	Service workers, except private household
Total: Number (thousands)	114	28	50	223	95	207	38	111	222
Percent	100.0	(1)	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	18.8	-	-	21.9	19.5	33.6	-	41.2	29.7
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	18.8	-	-	14.2	24.3	15.6	-	12.5	17.6
About jobs elsewhere	8.9	-	-	2.6	5.2	2.2	-	1.2	1.6
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	3.0	-	-	7.9	13.0	7.0	-	13.8	14.8
About jobs elsewhere	(2)	-	-	1.6	(2)	1.8	-	7.5	.5
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	9.9	-	-	6.3	6.5	3.2	-	2.5	6.6
Nonlocal	3.0	-	-	(2)	2.6	(2)	-	(2)	(2)
Private employment agency	1.0	-	-	11.6	1.3	.5	-	(2)	2.2
State employment service	1.0	-	-	15.3	5.2	19.9	-	8.8	11.0
School placement office	6.9	-	-	2.6	1.3	.5	-	3.8	2.7
Civil Service test	9.9	-	-	5.8	(2)	2.2	-	(2)	2.7
Asked teacher or professor	7.9	-	-	2.1	(2)	.5	-	(2)	(2)
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	(2)	-	-	.5	1.3	(2)	-	(2)	1.1
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	-	(2)	(2)
Nonlocal	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	-	(2)	(2)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	-	(2)	1.1
Union hiring hall	(2)	-	-	1.1	5.2	3.8	-	7.5	(2)
Contacted local organization	4.0	-	-	2.1	(2)	4.8	-	(2)	8.2
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	-	(2)	(2)
Other	6.9	-	-	4.7	14.3	4.3	-	1.2	(2)

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[2] No one in category.

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Table C-5. Method by which current job was obtained: Residence and sex, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method	Both sexes				Men				Women			
	In SMSA[1] of 250,000 or more			Not in SMSA of 250,000 or more	In SMSA[1] of 250,000 or more			Not in SMSA of 250,000 or more	In SMSA[1] of 250,000 or more			Not in SMSA of 250,000 or more
	Total	In central city	Outside central city		Total	In central city	Outside central city		Total	In central city	Outside central city	
Total: Number (thousands)	6,642	2,884	3,758	3,795	3,576	1,537	2,039	2,173	3,066	1,347	1,719	1,622
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	30.1	25.4	33.7	43.1	29.7	24.0	33.9	44.1	30.6	27.1	33.3	41.7
Asked friends:												
About jobs where they work	12.8	15.2	11.0	11.1	14.8	17.7	12.7	11.8	10.4	12.3	9.0	10.2
About jobs elsewhere	5.8	6.5	5.2	6.1	7.0	7.6	6.4	6.3	4.3	5.2	3.6	5.8
Asked relatives:												
About jobs where they work	5.9	7.0	5.2	7.0	6.4	7.4	5.6	8.2	5.4	6.4	4.6	5.4
About jobs elsewhere	2.4	2.0	2.7	1.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.9
Answered newspaper ads:												
Local	14.6	13.1	15.7	7.8	12.7	12.3	13.1	5.7	16.7	13.9	19.0	10.6
Nonlocal	1.4	.7	1.9	1.2	1.3	.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.8	.4
Private employment agency	7.4	8.6	6.5	2.1	4.6	4.7	4.5	2.1	10.7	12.9	8.8	2.2
State employment service	4.5	5.4	3.8	5.7	4.7	6.1	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.2	7.3
School placement office	2.9	3.8	2.3	2.6	3.4	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.5	1.5	2.5
Civil Service test	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.2	2.4	.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.6
Asked teacher or professor	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2
Placed ads in newspapers:												
Local	.3	.1	.4	.4	.2	(2)	.3	.1	.4	.2	.5	.7
Nonlocal	(2)	(2)	(2)	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.5	.4	.6	.3	.7	.4	.9	.4	.3	.5	.3	.2
Union hiring hall	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.1	3.3	.1	.2	(2)	.1
Contacted local organization	.9	1.4	.6	.7	.8	1.3	.5	.6	1.1	1.4	.8	.9
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.1	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.1	.2	(2)	(2)
Other	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.7	6.6	5.1	4.5	5.4	4.7	5.9	5.8

[1] Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

[2] No one in category.

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Table C-8. Method by which current job was obtained: Reason for seeking work, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method	Total[1]	Quit job	Temporary job ended	Laid off temporarily	Laid off indefinitely	Lost job for other reason	Sold, lost, or gave up business	Wanted different job before quitting
Total: Number (thousands)	10,437	1,714	448	91	974	642	150	1,373
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	34.9	38.2	33.7	35.4	35.4	33.3	32.6	32.6
Asked friends:								
About jobs where they work	12.4	10.2	10.9	8.1	12.2	12.0	17.0	14.0
About jobs elsewhere	5.5	4.9	6.2	5.4	4.4	8.1	8.1	6.9
Asked relatives:								
About jobs where they work	6.1	6.1	5.2	8.1	5.8	4.9	6.7	6.9
About jobs elsewhere	2.2	2.8	2.7	[2]	2.3	1.5	[3]	1.6
Answered newspaper ads:								
Local	12.2	13.5	9.7	14.9	12.3	16.1	16.3	12.9
Nonlocal	1.3	1.9	.7	2.7	1.2	2.9	4.4	1.3
Private employment agency	5.6	7.9	3.5	[3]	5.0	4.2	4.4	7.6
State employment service	5.1	5.1	6.5	10.8	8.3	7.8	1.5	4.7
School placement office	3.0	.8	.7	[3]	.9	.7	[3]	1.5
Civil Service test	2.1	.8	1.5	[3]	1.1	2.4	[3]	5.1
Asked teacher or professor	1.4	.4	3.0	[3]	.6	[3]	[3]	.9
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.1	.1	.5	[3]	[3]	.2	[3]	[3]
Placed ads in newspapers:								
Local	.2	.1	[3]	[3]	.5	.3	[3]	[3]
Nonlocal	[3]	.1	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.4	.6	[3]	[3]	.2	.7	1.5	.3
Union hiring hall	1.5	1.0	9.4	9.5	5.0	1.5	[3]	.4
Contacted local organization	.8	.9	.5	[3]	.7	1.0	[3]	.2
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	[3]	.1	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Other	5.2	4.4	5.2	5.4	4.4	2.4	7.4	5.0

Method	Left school	Left military	Wanted to work while in school	Recovered from illness	Keeping house and wanted job	Retired and wanted to work	Other
Total: Number (thousands)	1,522	265	557	165	924	86	1,259
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	31.6	33.7	31.1	33.8	40.2	66.7	33.8
Asked friends:							
About jobs where they work	12.4	14.0	19.6	15.5	11.3	7.0	11.5
About jobs elsewhere	5.8	8.0	4.6	3.5	3.8	[3]	5.5
Asked relatives:							
About jobs where they work	6.8	12.0	4.8	5.6	6.2	[3]	4.8
About jobs elsewhere	3.8	2.0	2.2	[3]	1.2	[3]	2.3
Answered newspaper ads:							
Local	6.0	4.8	7.9	15.5	18.8	12.3	14.0
Nonlocal	.8	.8	[3]	2.8	1.4	[3]	.6
Private employment agency	5.2	5.2	1.4	2.1	5.5	3.5	5.2
State employment service	4.4	8.8	3.0	6.3	4.6	[3]	5.0
School placement office	8.8	2.8	14.3	.7	.2	3.5	1.6
Civil Service test	3.0	1.6	[3]	[3]	2.3	[3]	2.3
Asked teacher or professor	4.8	.8	3.0	[3]	.2	[3]	.6
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.1	[3]	.4	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Placed ads in newspapers:							
Local	.1	[3]	[3]	[3]	.5	[3]	.8
Nonlocal	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.6	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	.5
Union hiring hall	.1	1.6	.4	2.1	[3]	[3]	.8
Contacted local organization	.1	.8	[3]	7.7	2.0	[3]	1.0
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Other	5.5	2.8	7.5	4.2	1.9	7.0	9.7

[1] Includes some persons who did not report reason for looking for work.

[2] No one in category.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table C-7. Method by which current job was obtained by persons who usually work full time: Usual weekly earnings, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method	Less than $80	$80 to $99	$100 to $124	$125 to $149	$150 to $174	$175 to $199	$200 to $249	$250 to $299	$300 or more
Total: Number (thousands)	1,468	1,445	1,759	1,097	935	449	724	246	360
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	41.7	37.2	30.6	31.4	34.9	35.9	32.6	26.2	28.4
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	14.8	11.5	11.1	13.8	11.1	9.6	10.7	17.0	7.1
About jobs elsewhere	5.3	3.7	5.3	5.5	6.4	4.7	9.8	8.5	7.5
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	6.2	5.6	7.9	6.0	7.2	7.6	6.4	(1)	.6
About jobs elsewhere	1.6	2.5	3.2	1.4	3.0	2.9	1.8	(1)	.6
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	11.2	13.6	13.3	9.7	9.3	11.8	8.7	11.2	12.0
Nonlocal	1.7	.6	2.1	1.1	.7	2.0	1.5	1.8	3.6
Private employment agency	2.4	7.5	8.0	8.1	7.2	5.9	4.6	7.2	4.9
State employment service	6.6	9.8	5.7	6.1	4.2	1.5	3.1	.9	.6
School placement office	1.4	.8	1.8	4.3	3.0	3.7	5.7	2.2	1.9
Civil Service test	.9	2.0	2.1	4.4	2.7	3.4	1.8	.9	3.9
Asked teacher or professor	.7	1.0	.9	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.5	2.7	1.6
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.2	.2	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	.4	.1	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	.6
Nonlocal	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	.3	.4	.2	.8	(1)	.6	3.6	1.3
Union hiring hall	(1)	(1)	.2	.3	1.2	2.9	4.1	9.9	16.6
Contacted local organization	.9	.7	1.2	.2	.3	1.2	.6	(1)	(1)
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other	4.2	2.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	4.7	6.6	6.7	9.1

[1] No one in category.

Table C-8. Method by which current job was obtained: Educational attainment, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method	Years of school completed				
	Elementary school, 8 or less	High school		College	
		1 to 3	4	1 to 3	4 or more
Total: Number (thousands)	883	1,647	4,470	1,790	1,647
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	46.8	38.3	33.6	31.9	32.3
Asked friends:					
About jobs where they work	10.8	16.0	12.9	12.8	10.1
About jobs elsewhere	3.6	4.1	5.3	5.5	8.4
Asked relatives:					
About jobs where they work	8.6	7.4	7.1	4.0	3.4
About jobs elsewhere	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9
Answered newspaper ads:					
Local	8.1	13.1	13.8	14.1	7.1
Nonlocal	.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7
Private employment agency	.5	1.8	6.2	8.9	6.6
State employment service	7.5	5.6	6.0	4.2	2.0
School placement office	(1)	1.5	1.4	4.0	8.5
Civil Service test	.9	.3	2.1	3.4	3.1
Asked teacher or professor	(1)	.8	.6	1.8	4.3
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.4	.4	(1)	.1	.1
Placed ads in newspapers:					
Local	.4	.1	.3	.2	(2)
Nonlocal	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	(2)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	(1)	.2	.4	1.3
Union hiring hall	4.3	2.0	1.5	.8	.1
Contacted local organization	1.1	1.1	.9	(1)	.8
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)
Other	4.7	3.9	4.8	4.8	8.1

[1] No one in category

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table C-8. Method used most often to look for work: Age, sex, and race, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method	Total, 16 years and over	Age (in years)						Sex		Race	
		16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	Men	Women	White	Negro and other races
Total: Number (thousands)	10,437	1,727	3,220	2,700	1,378	920	492	5,749	4,688	9,302	1,135
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	37.2	35.2	37.5	37.9	37.4	36.9	38.3	37.8	36.4	37.5	34.6
Asked friends:											
About jobs where they work	9.6	16.0	8.1	7.7	9.8	8.9	8.5	10.2	8.8	9.3	11.7
About jobs elsewhere	4.3	4.4	3.7	4.9	3.6	6.1	2.3	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.3
Asked relatives:											
About jobs where they work	3.6	5.5	4.2	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.3	3.8	3.4	3.4	5.7
About jobs elsewhere	1.5	3.1	2.1	.8	(1)	.9	(1)	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.7
Answered newspaper ads:											
Local	17.7	16.5	16.4	17.7	20.7	19.0	20.4	15.9	20.0	18.4	11.3
Nonlocal	1.6	.9	1.6	1.2	3.0	2.8	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.8	.2
Private employment agency	5.4	3.4	(1)	6.8	4.9	5.1	1.3	3.9	7.2	5.6	3.2
State employment service	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.6	5.6	10.9	6.3	6.0	5.5	11.8
School placement office	2.9	2.8	5.2	2.3	.7	.4	.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.1
Civil Service test	1.4	.8	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.2	3.1
Asked teacher or professor	1.0	1.1	1.6	.8	.3	(1)	(1)	.8	1.2	.9	1.1
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.1	.1	(1)	(2)	.4	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	(2)	.4
Placed ads in newspapers:											
Local	.2	.4	(1)	.2	.4	.5	.5	.2	.3	.2	.1
Nonlocal	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.6	(2)	.4	1.3	.8	(1)	.5	.6	.4	.6	.2
Union hiring hall	1.6	(2)	.3	2.2	2.6	4.2	6.5	2.8	.1	1.6	1.7
Contacted local organization	.6	.6	.6	.7	.3	.6	1.0	.4	.8	.3	2.9
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	.2	.1	(1)
Other	4.6	3.6	4.9	4.4	4.5	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.0	4.5	4.8

[1] No one in category.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table C-10. Method used most often to look for work: Occupation, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method	Total	White-collar workers				
		Total	Professional and technical workers	Managers and administrators except farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers
Total: Number (thousands)	10,437	4,995	1,430	526	767	2,272
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	37.2	31.7	34.8	28.1	39.7	27.9
Asked friends:						
About jobs where they work	9.6	7.9	6.0	5.1	10.1	9.1
About jobs elsewhere	4.3	4.4	4.3	6.8	6.3	3.2
Asked relatives:						
About jobs where they work	3.6	1.8	.7	.8	1.4	2.8
About jobs elsewhere	1.5	1.4	.7	2.5	1.0	1.6
Answered newspaper ads:						
Local	17.7	19.8	12.3	22.3	23.1	22.8
Nonlocal	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.3	1.2
Private employment agency	5.4	9.6	6.1	11.3	5.2	12.9
State employment service	6.2	5.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	7.5
School placement office	2.9	4.9	10.7	2.0	2.2	2.8
Civil Service test	1.4	2.1	2.5	1.4	(1)	2.6
Asked teacher or professor	1.0	1.6	4.0	.8	.3	.7
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.1	(2)	(1)	(1)	.3	(1)
Placed ads in newspapers:						
Local	(1)	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2
Nonlocal	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.6	1.1	2.2	2.0	.3	.5
Union hiring hall	1.6	.1	(1)	.4	(1)	.1
Contacted local organization	.6	.8	1.3	.8	.6	.5
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.1	.2	.1	(1)	.4	.2
Other	4.6	6.0	8.8	11.1	4.6	3.4

Method	Blue-collar workers						Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farm workers
	Total	Craft workers		Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm			
		Total	Carpenters and other construction workers						
Total: Number (thousands)	3,904	1,154	442	1,722	389	639	99	1,374	65
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(2)
Applied directly to employer	43.2	41.2	37.9	44.2	44.1	43.3	14.6	42.0	-
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	11.2	11.9	12.6	10.7	9.5	12.1	3.7	11.7	-
About jobs elsewhere	3.8	4.5	1.8	3.5	3.1	3.8	7.3	4.8	-
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	6.0	3.7	3.3	7.9	4.2	6.2	3.7	3.5	-
About jobs elsewhere	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.7	5.0	3.7	.9	-
Answered newspapers ads:									
Local	13.9	13.5	14.4	13.7	20.9	11.1	31.7	20.5	-
Nonlocal	1.8	2.8	3.1	1.5	.6	1.4	2.4	.7	-
Private employment agency	1.3	1.4	.5	1.3	2.2	.5	2.4	1.5	-
State employment service	7.4	5.5	3.8	8.9	4.2	8.5	12.2	6.5	-
School placement office	.7	.4	(2)	.4	3.4	.3	2.4	1.7	-
Civil Service test	.5	(2)	(2)	.4	.6	1.6	(2)	1.6	-
Asked teacher or professor	.3	.2	(2)	.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	.7	-
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.1	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	.3	(2)	.2	-
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	.2	.2	.5	.3	.6	(2)	7.3	.3	-
Nonlocal	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.1	.2	(2)	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-
Union hiring hall	4.0	9.7	15.9	1.6	1.7	2.1	(2)	.2	-
Contacted local organization	.3	.1	.3	.4	(2)	.7	2.4	.8	-
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-
Other	3.4	3.6	5.1	3.6	3.4	2.8	6.1	2.5	-

[1] No one in category.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent
[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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Table D-1. Effectiveness rates[1] of jobseeking methods: Occupation[2] and sex, January 1973

Method	Total	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Service workers, except private household
BOTH SEXES										
Applied directly to employer	47.7	43.6	34.9	53.4	39.5	52.7	55.4	51.6	49.1	49.6
Asked friends:										
About jobs where they work	22.1	16.6	15.6	24.4	22.2	26.4	21.6	23.0	22.1	25.8
About jobs elsewhere	11.9	16.1	22.5	12.9	8.8	9.7	9.3	14.3	8.2	12.4
Asked relatives:										
About jobs where they work	19.3	13.1	15.2	16.8	16.7	22.2	22.0	19.0	20.7	22.4
About jobs elsewhere	7.4	5.7	9.2	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.3	7.5	17.5	4.2
Answered newspaper ads:										
Local	23.9	22.8	28.1	28.8	23.9	21.1	21.4	29.3	14.2	27.9
Nonlocal	10.0	8.1	10.8	9.2	7.6	14.3	12.2	(3)	(3)	8.1
Private employment agency	24.2	19.3	24.5	7.0	41.8	9.6	8.2	(3)	(3)	9.8
State employment service	13.7	5.9	6.3	16.2	17.8	10.0	19.7	6.8	12.2	15.9
School placement office	21.4	27.4	(3)	13.4	20.0	(3)	9.8	(3)	(3)	20.0
Civil Service test	12.5	16.7	13.0	(3)	18.6	3.1	3.6	(3)	6.9	13.3
Asked teacher or professor	12.1	17.6	(3)	(3)	11.0	(3)	12.0	(3)	(3)	8.6
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	8.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Placed ads in newspapers:										
Local	12.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Nonlocal	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	7.3	8.2	11.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Union hiring hall	22.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	32.5	24.3	(3)	24.4	(3)
Contacted local organization	12.7	12.0	(3)	(3)	6.5	(3)	16.9	(3)	(3)	19.8
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other	39.7	53.2	46.2	43.2	43.2	33.9	38.3	(3)	(3)	19.1
MEN										
Applied directly to employer	47.0	40.4	35.4	51.1	37.0	52.0	54.9	50.2	49.1	38.7
Asked friends:										
About jobs where they work	23.2	19.9	14.6	22.7	31.1	25.8	21.5	24.9	21.6	27.5
About jobs elsewhere	12.1	14.4	19.8	16.9	6.2	9.9	11.4	13.9	7.9	12.3
Asked relatives:										
About jobs where they work	20.1	13.0	17.4	12.1	24.8	22.7	21.2	18.5	20.6	21.9
About jobs elsewhere	8.0	4.4	9.6	5.6	8.6	7.0	7.5	8.3	17.3	4.5
Answered newspaper ads:										
Local	20.9	23.2	26.5	23.8	20.0	21.5	18.9	26.7	13.4	17.3
Nonlocal	9.1	8.9	7.8	7.6	(3)	13.3	6.2	(3)	(3)	(3)
Private employment agency	17.1	20.7	23.4	19.4	30.5	8.4	8.5	(3)	(3)	13.6
State employment service	12.1	6.7	7.3	8.1	12.9	9.8	17.8	7.0	12.8	17.7
School placement office	23.0	27.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Civil Service test	9.2	17.3	14.4	(3)	(3)	3.2	2.6	(3)	(3)	15.7
Asked teacher or professor	11.9	18.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	4.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Placed ads in newspapers:										
Local	5.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Nonlocal	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	6.5	6.5	9.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Union hiring hall	23.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	32.5	27.6	(3)	24.4	(3)
Contacted local organization	11.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other	38.5	51.0	43.9	(3)	(3)	34.4	32.4	(3)	(3)	(3)

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table D-1. Effectiveness rates[1] of jobseeking methods: Occupation[2] and sex, January 1973—Continued

Method	Total	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Service workers, except private household
WOMEN										
Applied directly to employer	48.5	46.9	(3)	55.7	48.2	(3)	56.1	(3)	(3)	57.6
Asked friends:										
About jobs where they work	20.5	12.8	(3)	26.0	20.3	(3)	22.1	(3)	(3)	24.1
About jobs elsewhere	11.7	18.0	(3)	6.1	9.6	(3)	4.9	(3)	(3)	12.8
Asked relatives:										
About jobs where they work	18.2	14.4	(3)	(3)	14.6	(3)	23.3	(3)	(3)	23.0
About jobs elsewhere	6.4	7.2	(3)	(3)	6.6	(3)	3.6	(3)	(3)	4.5
Answered newspaper ads:										
Local	27.5	21.8	(3)	36.2	24.6	(3)	25.3	(3)	(3)	36.7
Nonlocal	11.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	7.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Private employment agency	31.9	16.4	(3)	(3)	43.4	(3)	22.5	(3)	(3)	7.3
State employment service	16.2	4.7	(3)	4.9	18.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	13.2
School placement office	19.6	27.2	(3)	(3)	14.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Civil Service test	16.6	16.9	(3)	(3)	21.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Asked teacher or professor	12.5	17.3	(3)	(3)	9.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Placed ads in newspapers:										
Local	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Nonlocal	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	9.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Union hiring hall	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	7.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Contacted local organization	14.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	39.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	14.5
Other	41.5	55.0	(3)	(3)						

[1] Percent obtained by dividing number of persons reporting method used to get job by total number of persons who used the method to look for work.

[2] Rates not shown for private household workers and farm workers either because the base was too small (under 75,000) or no one used the method to find a job.

[3] Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[4] No one in category.

Table D-2. Effectiveness rates[1] of selected jobseeking methods: Race and occupation, January 1973

Method	Negro and other minority races				White			
	All occupations	White-collar	Blue-collar	Service, except private household	All occupations	White-collar	Blue-collar	Service, except private household
Applied directly to employer	38.1	33.1	40.3	42.2	48.8	43.5	54.7	50.7
Asked friends:								
About jobs where they work	23.4	23.1	23.6	24.6	21.9	19.9	22.9	26.1
About jobs elsewhere	7.7	11.4	4.6	3.1	12.5	13.3	10.5	14.3
Asked relatives:								
About jobs where they work	21.3	15.5	22.2	27.8	19.0	15.8	21.4	20.4
About jobs elsewhere	5.1	3.8	6.9	(3)	7.7	7.2	9.1	5.0
Answered newspaper ads:								
Local	13.6	15.9	9.4	14.1	25.0	25.7	22.5	30.1
Nonlocal	5.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	10.5	9.1	12.1	10.3
Private employment agency	15.2	21.3	(3)	(3)	25.3	31.5	9.4	10.5
State employment service	20.1	16.9	22.5	21.3	12.6	11.5	12.9	14.1
School placement office	13.5	12.1	(3)	(3)	22.5	24.0	16.8	19.6
Civil Service test	13.0	16.3	(3)	(3)	12.4	16.0	3.4	13.5
Asked teacher or professor	12.4	17.7	(3)	(3)	12.1	13.5	6.7	10.4
Union hiring hall	18.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	22.6	4.7	27.0	(3)
Contacted local organization	17.6	12.3	11.8	(3)	9.9	10.7	9.4	(3)

[1] See footnote 1, table D-1.

[3] Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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Table D-3. Effectiveness rates[1] of jobseeking methods: Educational attainment, January 1973

Method	Years of school completed				
	Elementary school, 8 or less	High school		College	
		1 to 3	4	1 to 3	4 or more
Applied directly to employer	37.2	49.3	47.3	45.3	44.3
Asked friends:					
About jobs where they work	19.2	26.1	21.9	21.7	20.0
About jobs elsewhere	9.2	9.5	11.4	11.4	17.0
Asked relatives:					
About jobs where they work	24.2	21.3	20.1	15.4	15.0
About jobs elsewhere	5.6	8.6	7.5	7.7	6.9
Answered newspaper ads:					
Local	23.1	27.9	25.4	24.5	15.6
Nonlocal	[2]	9.6	10.9	9.3	9.4
Private employment agency	5.3	14.4	29.2	27.8	18.5
State employment service	18.9	15.0	15.4	11.2	6.9
School placement office	[2]	20.0	17.2	31.2	21.0
Civil Service test	[2]	3.5	12.8	16.1	10.8
Asked teacher or professor	[2]	11.6	8.0	16.9	13.1
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	[2]	[2]	[3]	[2]	[2]
Placed ads in newspapers:					
Local	[2]	[2]	15.7	[2]	[2]
Nonlocal	[2]	[2]	[3]	[2]	[2]
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	[2]	[2]	8.1	6.5	8.1
Union hiring hall	29.1	22.3	24.9	12.6	[2]
Contacted local organization	[2]	15.3	16.3	[2]	9.7
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Other	36.8	31.1	36.9	41.4	52.5

[1] See footnote 1, table D-1.
[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.
[3] No one in category.

Table E-1. Methods used to look for work, by date last worked on previous job, January 1973

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	Date last worked								Never worked
	Jan. 1972 to Jan. 1973	1971	1970	1969	1968 or earlier				
					Total	1968	1963 to 1967	1962 or earlier	
Total: (thousands)	6,852	1,525	343	202	517	121	225	171	653
Applied directly to employer	66.7	65.1	65.6	69.3	65.6	69.4	70.7	56.1	62.5
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	51.2	51.2	50.7	47.5	44.1	56.2	44.4	35.1	55.9
About jobs elsewhere	43.8	42.3	40.8	34.7	31.3	46.3	31.6	20.5	36.1
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	28.0	29.8	28.3	24.3	19.7	26.4	24.4	8.8	36.4
About jobs elsewhere	27.7	28.9	27.1	23.8	17.2	21.5	23.1	6.4	30.5
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	47.6	48.2	47.2	47.0	39.8	43.8	42.2	33.9	33.1
Nonlocal	12.6	12.1	13.4	7.9	8.5	7.4	8.9	8.8	5.7
Private employment agency	23.0	21.0	16.3	23.3	13.3	15.7	14.7	9.9	11.8
State employment service	34.1	41.4	28.3	33.2	26.7	35.5	36.0	8.2	22.2
School placement office	12.5	14.5	12.8	15.8	5.8	6.6	4.4	7.0	14.5
Civil Service test	15.8	17.2	14.0	19.3	13.0	21.5	12.9	7.0	9.2
Asked teacher or professor	9.9	11.5	14.3	8.9	5.0	8.3	2.7	5.8	16.1
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	1.5	1.0	2.9	.5	1.0	2.5	.9	[1]	1.1
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	1.5	2.1	.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.7	.6	1.2
Nonlocal	.5	.4	.6	.5	.8	[1]	.9	1.2	.8
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	5.3	5.1	5.5	2.5	2.7	4.1	1.3	3.5	1.4
Union hiring hall	6.8	6.0	2.0	3.5	4.8	5.0	7.6	1.2	2.1
Contacted local organization	5.1	7.8	4.7	8.4	4.8	9.1	5.8	.6	5.2
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.7	.5	.6	[1]	.4	[1]	.9	[1]	.3
Other	11.7	11.5	12.2	13.4	14.9	24.0	12.9	11.1	9.8
Average number of methods used	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.2	4.0	3.5	2.3	3.6

[1] No one in category.

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Table E-2. Number of methods used to look for work, by date last worked on previous job and sex, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Number of search methods used and sex	Total[1]	Date last worked								Never worked
		Jan. 1972 to Jan. 1973	1971	1970	1969	1968 or earlier				
						Total	1968	1963 to 1967	1962 or earlier	
BOTH SEXES										
Total: Number (thousands)	10,437	6,852	1,525	343	202	517	121	225	171	653
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 method	19.8	18.5	17.0	25.7	25.7	31.1	16.5	26.2	48.2	19.4
2 methods	18.3	18.3	16.7	15.7	17.8	22.4	19.8	20.4	26.9	19.0
3 methods	14.0	13.7	13.6	12.5	14.4	13.3	14.9	15.1	9.9	18.9
4 methods	11.8	11.7	13.6	13.7	6.4	7.5	9.9	8.0	5.3	14.4
5 methods or more	36.1	37.8	39.1	32.4	35.6	25.5	39.2	30.2	9.4	28.4
MEN										
Total: Number (thousands)	5,749	4,210	703	122	90	168	59	75	34	255
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	[2]	100.0	[2]	100.0
1 method	17.9	18.2	12.1	19.7	17.8	17.3	-	17.3	-	19.2
2 methods	17.3	17.4	16.6	6.6	4.4	22.0	-	21.3	-	21.6
3 methods	13.2	13.1	12.1	12.3	8.9	17.3	-	21.3	-	11.8
4 methods	11.6	11.5	14.1	16.4	11.1	6.5	-	8.0	-	15.3
5 methods or more	39.9	39.8	45.1	45.3	57.8	37.2	-	32.0	-	32.4
WOMEN										
Total: Number (thousands)	4,688	2,642	822	221	112	349	62	150	137	398
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	[2]	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 method	22.1	19.1	21.2	29.0	30.6	38.4	-	31.0	53.6	19.4
2 methods	19.5	19.7	16.8	20.8	28.6	22.3	-	20.0	21.9	17.4
3 methods	15.0	14.6	14.7	12.7	19.6	11.7	-	12.0	10.2	23.5
4 methods	11.9	12.1	13.3	12.2	3.6	8.0	-	8.0	6.6	13.9
5 methods or more	31.4	34.6	34.0	25.0	17.9	19.8	-	29.3	8.0	25.5

[1] Includes some persons for whom date last worked was not known.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table E-3. Method by which current job was obtained, by date last worked on previous job, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method	Date last worked								Never worked
	Jan. 1972 to Jan. 1973	1971	1970	1969	1968 or earlier				
					Total	1968	1963 to 1967	1962 or earlier	
Total: Number (thousands)	6,852	1,525	343	202	517	121	225	171	652
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	35.0	32.5	36.8	38.1	36.6	30.4	38.6	38.5	35.0
Asked friends:									
About jobs where they work	12.2	11.9	8.7	12.4	15.0	11.6	10.4	24.5	17.9
About jobs elsewhere	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.3	3.8	4.5	5.0	1.4	4.7
Asked relatives:									
About jobs where they work	5.5	5.9	9.9	1.2	6.0	8.9	7.4	1.4	9.5
About jobs elsewhere	2.3	1.8	.6	2.4	.4	[1]	[1]	1.4	4.3
Answered newspaper ads:									
Local	12.2	12.6	12.4	16.0	15.2	15.2	10.4	22.3	7.8
Nonlocal	1.4	1.6	2.2	[1]	.9	[1]	1.0	1.4	.3
Private employment agency	6.1	6.0	3.4	4.1	3.1	1.8	4.0	2.9	2.9
State employment service	4.4	7.9	7.1	4.1	7.3	10.7	8.9	2.2	4.0
School placement office	3.1	3.1	1.5	[1]	.7	2.7	[1]	[1]	4.0
Civil Service test	1.9	3.0	1.9	2.4	1.5	.9	2.0	1.4	2.4
Asked teacher or professor	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	.9	3.6	[1]	[1]	1.6
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.1	.3	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	.3
Placed ads in newspapers:									
Local	.2	.3	[1]	[1]	.9	1.8	1.0	[1]	.2
Nonlocal	[1]	[1]	.6	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.5	.4	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Union hiring hall	1.8	1.2	1.2	[1]	.4	[1]	[1]	1.4	[1]
Contacted local organization	.6	1.1	.9	2.4	.9	[1]	2.0	[1]	1.2
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Other	5.4	3.5	6.2	10.1	6.6	8.0	9.4	1.4	3.6

[1] No one in category

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table E-4. Methods used to look for work, by length of employment on previous job for persons who last worked in 1968 or later, January 1973

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	Total[1]	Length of employment on previous job						
		Under 1 year	1 to 2.9 years	3 to 4.9 years	5 to 9.9 years	10 years or more		
						Total	10 to 14.9	15 or more
Total (thousands)	9,043	5,329	2,086	756	457	367	135	232
Applied directly to employer	66.5	67.6	65.5	65.6	71.1	64.0	61.5	65.5
Asked friends:								
About jobs where they work	51.2	54.3	48.4	45.5	48.6	34.3	37.0	32.8
About jobs elsewhere	43.3	45.6	42.1	38.5	40.7	26.4	29.6	24.6
Asked relatives:								
About jobs where they work	28.2	30.8	25.2	25.8	21.7	18.5	24.4	15.1
About jobs elsewhere	27.7	30.4	25.5	24.7	20.8	16.1	17.0	15.5
Answered newspaper ads:								
Local	47.7	49.7	46.4	43.4	38.7	45.5	46.7	44.8
Nonlocal	12.4	13.1	12.0	8.9	12.9	11.2	11.1	11.2
Private employment agency	22.4	21.3	25.3	24.5	23.6	15.3	13.3	16.4
State employment service	35.1	36.9	31.5	30.7	36.1	37.3	28.1	42.7
School placement office	12.8	14.6	11.6	11.9	6.6	4.4	3.0	5.2
Civil Service test	16.1	16.1	16.0	17.2	17.1	12.3	5.2	16.4
Asked teacher or professor	10.3	11.7	9.3	10.1	6.1	.8	.7	.9
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	.5	1.5	(2)
Placed ads in newspapers:								
Local	1.6	1.9	.8	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.5	.9
Nonlocal	.5	.5	.3	.3	.9	.5	(2)	.9
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	5.2	4.3	7.2	5.2	5.7	7.1	5.2	8.2
Union hiring hall	6.4	7.1	4.6	4.1	8.5	8.2	5.2	9.9
Contacted local organization	5.7	6.6	4.1	4.8	6.1	3.3	3.0	3.4
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.6	.6	.9	.8	1.3	1.4	(2)	2.2
Other	11.9	11.3	11.3	16.1	13.8	15.6	10.4	15.5
Average number of methods used	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.3

[1] Includes some persons for whom length of employment on last job was not known.

[2] No one in category.

Table E-5. Method by which current job was obtained, by length of employment on previous job for persons who last worked in 1968 or later, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method	Total[1]	Length of employment on previous job						
		Under 1 year	1 to 2.9 years	3 to 4.9 years	5 to 9.9 years	10 years or more		
						Total	10 to 14.9	15 or more
Total: Number (thousands)	9,043	5,329	2,086	756	457	367	135	232
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	34.6	34.2	34.0	37.4	36.8	35.5	34.6	36.0
Asked friends:								
About jobs where they work	12.0	12.6	12.6	6.1	11.5	12.7	15.8	10.6
About jobs elsewhere	5.6	5.4	5.4	7.8	7.2	4.3	7.5	2.2
Asked relatives:								
About jobs where they work	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.9	4.6	2.7	6.2	1.7
About jobs elsewhere	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.2	(3)	(3)	(3)
Answered newspaper ads:								
Local	12.4	12.2	12.5	13.3	9.4	19.4	19.2	19.6
Nonlocal	1.4	1.5	1.3	.6	1.9	1.3	3.3	(3)
Private employment agency	5.9	4.9	7.9	7.5	6.0	4.3	4.2	4.5
State employment service	5.2	5.5	4.6	3.9	5.0	5.4	2.5	7.3
School placement office	3.0	3.6	2.2	3.0	1.4	.7	(3)	1.1
Civil Service test	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.9	.7	(3)	1.1
Asked teacher or professor	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.9	(3)	(3)	(3)
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.1	(3)	.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Placed ads in newspapers:								
Local	.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	.7	1.7	(3)
Nonlocal	(3)	(3)	.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.4	.4	.6	(3)	.5	.7	(3)	1.1
Union hiring hall	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.0	4.3	(3)	7.3
Contacted local organization	.8	1.0	.5	.3	1.0	(3)	(3)	(3)
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(3)	(3)	.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other	5.3	4.7	5.2	8.2	6.5	7.4	6.7	7.8

[1] Includes some persons for whom length of employment on last job was not known.

[2] No one in category.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table F-1. Jobseekers who looked for work while still employed: Reason for seeking work, sex, age, and race, January 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for seeking work, age, and race	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	Total jobseekers reporting	Looked for work while employed		Total jobseekers reporting	Looked for work while employed		Total jobseekers reporting	Looked for work while employed	
		Number	Percent of total reporting		Number	Percent of total reporting		Number	Percent of total reporting
Total	5,363	2,610	48.7	3,525	1,744	49.5	1,838	866	47.1
Quit job	1,703	673	39.5	1,016	458	45.1	687	215	31.3
Temporary job ended	443	150	33.9	293	87	29.7	150	63	42.0
Laid off temporarily	91	34	37.4	65	20	(1)	26	14	(1)
Laid off indefinitely	970	174	17.9	720	144	20.0	250	30	12.0
Lost job for other reasons	633	141	22.3	438	111	25.3	195	30	15.4
Sold, lost, or gave up business	150	65	43.3	129	60	46.5	21	5	(1)
Wanted different job before quitting	1,373	1,373	100.0	864	864	100.0	509	509	100.0
Age									
16 to 24 years	2,153	1,102	51.2	1,292	667	51.6	861	435	50.5
25 to 54 years	2,916	1,415	48.4	2,034	1,008	49.6	882	407	46.1
55 years and over	294	93	31.6	199	69	34.7	95	24	25.3
Race									
White	4,770	2,391	49.3	3,156	1,591	50.4	1,614	760	47.1
Negro and other minority races	593	289	48.7	369	153	41.5	224	106	47.3

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table F-2. Length of time before starting job search for jobseekers who did not look for work while still employed: Reason for seeking work, sex, age, and race, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Reason for seeking work, sex, age, and race	Total		Length of time before starting to look for work (in weeks)					
	Number (thousands)	Percent	1 to 2 days	3 days to 1 week	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 8	9 or more
BOTH SEXES								
Total	2,754	100.0	40.2	14.7	13.9	10.6	6.7	14.0
Quit job	1,030	100.0	30.2	15.4	14.9	14.0	8.5	17.1
Temporary job ended	293	100.0	39.6	16.5	16.5	7.4	6.0	14.0
Laid off temporarily	57	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laid off indefinitely	796	100.0	48.7	15.1	12.4	8.6	5.0	10.3
Lost job for other reasons	493	100.0	49.7	12.1	13.3	8.0	4.9	11.9
Sold, lost, or gave up business	85	100.0	12.5	10.0	17.5	12.5	16.2	31.2
MEN								
Total	1,782	100.0	46.9	15.3	13.9	9.4	4.6	9.9
Quit job	558	100.0	37.9	17.3	13.5	11.7	4.0	15.5
Temporary job ended	206	100.0	47.8	15.9	18.4	6.0	3.5	8.5
Laid off temporarily	46	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laid off indefinitely	577	100.0	52.4	16.5	13.0	7.6	4.0	6.5
Lost job for other reasons	326	100.0	55.6	11.4	13.6	9.0	4.6	5.9
Sold, lost, or gave up business	69	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN								
Total	972	100.0	27.7	13.4	13.9	12.8	10.6	21.4
Quit job	472	100.0	21.2	13.1	16.5	16.7	13.7	19.1
Temporary job ended	87	100.0	21.4	16.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	26.6
Laid off temporarily	11	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laid off indefinitely	219	100.0	39.2	11.3	10.8	11.3	7.5	20.3
Lost job for other reasons	167	100.0	37.8	13.4	13.4	6.1	5.5	23.8
Sold, lost, or gave up business	16	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age								
16 to 24 years	1,052	100.0	35.6	16.6	16.0	14.2	6.5	12.8
25 to 54 years	1,500	100.0	44.2	13.6	11.8	8.8	6.9	14.5
55 years and over	202	100.0	44.2	11.6	18.1	4.0	6.0	16.1
Race								
White	2,419	100.0	40.5	14.4	14.4	10.5	6.5	13.7
Negro and other minority races	335	100.0	37.4	16.3	10.7	11.0	8.3	16.0

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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Table F-3. Main reason for not looking for work within 1-2 days after leaving previous job: Reason for seeking work, sex, and race, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Reason for seeking work, sex, and race	Total		Reason for not looking for work						
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Wanted time off	Moved	Expected call back to job	Work to do at home	Own illness	Illness in family	Other reasons
Both sexes	1,621	100.0	41.0	14.7	11.4	8.7	4.7	2.0	17.5
Quit job	710	100.0	47.9	23.4	6.3	6.7	4.8	3.4	13.2
Temporary job ended	172	100.0	39.7	11.2	11.8	14.7	4.1	-	18.2
Laid off temporarily	23	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laid off indefinitely	401	100.0	30.9	5.0	28.5	10.9	3.5	1.5	19.4
Lost job for other reasons	246	100.0	35.3	9.1	13.7	7.9	6.2	.8	27.0
Sold, lost, or gave up business	69	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	930	100.0	42.9	11.8	12.2	6.0	4.9	2.2	20.1
Women	691	100.0	38.7	18.6	10.2	12.3	4.6	1.8	13.8
White	1,417	100.0	42.4	15.1	10.1	8.1	4.1	2.1	18.1
Negro and other minority races	204	100.0	31.7	11.8	20.7	11.8	9.4	1.5	12.8

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table F-4. Number of weeks looked for work while still employed: Reason for seeking work, sex, and race, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Reason for seeking work, sex, and race	Total		Weeks looked				
	Number (thousands)	Percent	1	2	3 to 4	5 to 7	8 or more
Both sexes	2,610	100.0	29.7	21.1	22.8	7.6	18.7
Quit job	673	100.0	34.5	19.4	24.2	7.4	14.5
Temporary job ended	150	100.0	19.2	29.6	31.2	5.6	14.4
Laid off temporarily	34	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Laid off indefinitely	174	100.0	22.8	18.8	42.0	8.7	7.4
Lost job for other reasons	141	100.0	19.3	18.4	23.7	17.5	21.1
Sold, lost, or gave up business	65	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Wanted different job before quitting	1,373	100.0	30.0	21.0	19.9	7.1	22.1
Men	1,744	100.0	28.3	21.1	24.2	7.6	18.8
Women	866	100.0	32.3	21.1	20.1	7.8	18.6
White	2,351	100.0	29.4	21.7	22.2	7.7	19.1
Negro and other minority races	259	100.0	31.9	15.7	29.0	7.6	15.7

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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Table G-1. Duration of job search, by age and sex, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Weeks looked for work	Total	Age (in years)					
		16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over
BOTH SEXES							
Total: Number (thousands)	10,437	1,727	3,220	2,700	1,378	920	492
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	59.9	67.2	58.7	59.1	58.6	59.9	49.5
5 to 10 weeks	18.4	18.4	20.0	17.9	16.9	14.9	19.6
11 to 14 weeks	6.6	6.4	7.2	6.9	5.1	5.5	6.5
15 to 19 weeks	3.8	2.8	3.9	3.4	3.7	5.2	7.0
20 to 26 weeks	4.9	2.6	5.4	4.6	7.2	4.0	5.6
27 to 39 weeks	2.7	1.1	2.4	3.0	3.3	4.6	3.8
40 weeks or more	3.9	1.6	2.5	5.2	5.0	5.9	8.3
MEN							
Total: Number (thousands)	5,749	878	1,709	1,605	736	515	306
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	57.7	65.6	58.5	55.4	55.4	55.1	51.9
5 to 10 weeks	19.5	20.8	20.1	19.3	17.7	17.4	20.9
11 to 14 weeks	6.9	6.4	7.8	7.6	6.0	5.2	6.0
15 to 19 weeks	4.1	2.2	4.7	3.9	4.9	5.5	2.6
20 to 26 weeks	5.1	3.4	4.8	5.0	8.2	4.4	6.4
27 to 39 weeks	2.5	.3	1.8	3.2	3.5	5.2	3.8
40 weeks or more	4.1	1.2	2.2	5.6	5.4	7.5	8.1
WOMEN							
Total: Number (thousands)	4,688	849	1,511	1,095	642	405	186
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	62.6	68.8	58.8	64.7	62.6	65.7	44.9
5 to 10 weeks	16.9	15.8	19.8	15.7	16.1	11.6	17.4
11 to 14 weeks	6.1	6.4	6.5	5.8	5.2	6.1	7.2
15 to 19 weeks	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.4	4.9	14.5
20 to 26 weeks	4.5	1.7	6.0	4.0	6.0	3.6	3.6
27 to 39 weeks	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.9	3.6
40 weeks or more	3.7	2.0	2.9	4.6	4.6	4.2	8.7

Table G-2. Methods used to look for work, by duration of job search, January 1973

(Percent of jobseekers)

Method	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14	15 to 26	27 or more
Total (thousands)	5,239	2,180	757	575
Applied directly to employer	62.8	72.2	73.6	79.7
Asked friends:				
About jobs where they work	48.8	60.0	63.7	64.7
About jobs elsewhere	38.5	52.3	60.0	57.4
Asked relatives:				
About jobs where they work	29.2	35.0	41.6	42.4
About jobs elsewhere	24.2	36.1	43.6	38.1
Answered newspaper ads:				
Local	43.3	56.1	60.4	63.5
Nonlocal	9.0	17.7	18.8	24.5
Private employment agency	16.8	28.3	34.1	33.6
State employment service	29.1	43.2	55.9	56.7
School placement office	10.2	18.6	21.1	19.1
Civil Service test	12.3	21.8	23.8	30.4
Asked teacher or professor	8.2	15.5	18.5	18.1
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	1.2	1.6	2.5	2.4
Placed ads in newspapers:				
Local	1.4	1.5	2.5	3.5
Nonlocal	.4	.5	.8	.7
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	3.0	8.5	10.0	11.7
Union hiring hall	5.3	6.7	7.7	9.9
Contacted local organization	4.2	7.8	10.2	11.5
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	.5	1.0	.5	1.4
Other	10.0	12.2	15.7	15.3
Average number of methods used	3.6	5.0	5.6	5.8

Table G-3. Method by which current job was obtained, by duration of job search, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14	15 to 26	27 or more
Total: Number (thousands)	5,239	2,180	757	575
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Applied directly to employer	35.9	31.7	28.3	31.7
Asked friends:				
About jobs where they work	12.7	12.6	10.4	11.9
About jobs elsewhere	5.2	6.9	5.3	6.6
Asked relatives:				
About jobs where they work	5.9	6.0	8.0	7.0
About jobs elsewhere	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.4
Answered newspaper ads:				
Local	13.0	11.7	10.2	12.1
Nonlocal	1.2	1.9	1.8	.7
Private employment agency	6.7	5.3	6.4	2.2
State employment service	4.9	5.4	6.4	5.0
School placement office	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.5
Civil Service test	1.3	3.4	2.1	4.0
Asked teacher or professor	1.3	1.9	1.1	2.2
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	.1	.2	[1]	[1]
Placed ads in newspapers:				
Local	.3	[2]	.3	.4
Nonlocal	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	.4	.7	.3	.4
Union hiring hall	1.3	1.1	3.2	1.1
Contacted local organization	.7	.8	2.0	.4
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	[1]	.1	[1]	[1]
Other	3.9	5.2	8.5	8.6

[1] No one in category.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table G-4. Duration of job search, by reason for seeking work and race, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Reason for seeking work and race	Total		Duration of job search (in weeks)				
	Number (thousands)	Percent	1 to 4	5 to 10	11 to 14	15 to 26	27 or more
Total	10,437	100.0	59.9	18.4	6.6	8.6	6.6
Employed before current job, total	5,392	100.0	61.0	17.8	5.9	8.4	6.9
Quit	1,714	100.0	68.7	17.3	4.8	5.8	3.5
Lost job, total	2,305	100.0	51.2	20.0	7.0	11.4	10.4
Temporary job ended	448	100.0	64.2	19.2	6.0	5.2	5.2
Laid off temporarily	91	100.0	84.6	10.0	[1]	5.7	[1]
Laid off indefinitely	974	100.0	43.7	20.0	9.7	14.4	12.2
Lost job for other reasons	642	100.0	49.3	21.4	5.4	11.0	12.9
Sold, lost or gave up business	150	100.0	55.3	22.0	1.6	13.8	7.3
Wanted different job before quitting	1,373	100.0	68.6	14.6	5.3	6.4	5.1
Not in labor force before current job, total	4,778	100.0	58.6	18.9	7.5	8.8	6.2
Left school	1,522	100.0	48.5	23.4	9.7	11.2	7.1
Left military service	265	100.0	47.2	22.2	8.3	13.9	8.7
Wanted work while in school	557	100.0	66.5	18.0	5.9	7.6	1.9
Recovered from illness or disability	165	100.0	59.3	22.0	3.4	5.1	10.2
Keeping house	924	100.0	70.2	12.2	4.2	8.5	5.0
Retired	96	100.0	51.3	32.7	4.1	[1]	12.2
Other	1,259	100.0	63.1	16.2	8.0	5.9	6.6
Race							
White	9,302	100.0	60.1	18.4	6.5	8.5	6.4
Negro and other minorities	1,135	100.0	57.9	17.9	6.7	9.6	7.9

[1] No one in category.

Table G-5. Number of methods used to look for work, by duration of job search and sex, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Sex and number of methods used	Total	Duration of job search (in weeks)			
		1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 26	27 or more
BOTH SEXES					
Total: Number (thousands)	10,437	5,239	2,180	797	575
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 method	19.8	20.8	8.5	6.1	6.3
2 methods	18.3	21.4	13.0	9.0	6.4
3 methods	14.0	16.2	11.9	12.4	9.9
4 methods	11.8	12.9	14.3	8.1	12.0
5 methods or more	36.1	28.7	52.3	64.3	65.4
MEN					
Total: Number (thousands)	5,749	2,806	1,284	447	324
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 method	17.9	18.9	7.4	5.4	8.0
2 methods	17.3	21.3	11.4	8.5	3.4
3 methods	13.2	15.2	11.8	8.5	9.3
4 methods	11.6	12.8	13.6	8.5	12.4
5 methods or more	39.9	31.7	55.8	68.8	66.9
WOMEN					
Total: Number (thousands)	4,688	2,433	896	350	251
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 method	22.1	22.9	10.2	7.1	4.4
2 methods	19.5	21.5	15.0	9.7	10.4
3 methods	15.0	17.2	12.1	18.1	10.8
4 methods	11.9	13.0	15.3	7.7	11.2
5 methods or more	31.4	25.3	47.3	57.7	63.3

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Table G-6. Duration of job search, by number of weeks looked while still employed and sex, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Weeks looked for work while still employed and sex	Total		Duration of job search (in weeks)						
	Number (thousands)	Percent	1 to 4	5 to 10	11 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 26	27 to 39	40 or more
BOTH SEXES									
Total	2,610	100.0	62.6	18.6	6.2	2.7	4.7	1.4	3.8
1 week	655	100.0	96.3	2.3	.3	.5	(1)	.3	.3
2 weeks	467	100.0	88.4	6.8	1.8	.7	.5	.5	1.1
3 or 4 weeks	504	100.0	68.0	20.2	6.6	.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
5 to 7 weeks	169	100.0	(1)	79.9	5.5	4.9	8.5	1.2	(1)
8 weeks or more	413	100.0	(1)	31.2	20.2	8.5	19.0	4.5	16.7
MEN									
Total	1,744	100.0	61.6	18.6	6.4	2.8	4.5	1.8	4.4
1 week	418	100.0	95.2	3.0	.5	.8	(1)	(1)	.5
2 weeks	312	100.0	87.5	8.8	.7	(1)	.7	.7	1.7
3 or 4 weeks	357	100.0	65.8	21.6	8.2	1.2	(1)	2.0	1.2
5 to 7 weeks	112	100.0	(1)	75.4	7.5	5.6	9.3	1.9	(1)
8 weeks or more	277	100.0	(1)	27.8	19.2	9.0	18.0	6.4	19.9
WOMEN									
Total	866	100.0	64.9	18.5	5.9	2.5	5.3	.4	2.5
1 week	237	100.0	98.2	.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	(1)
2 weeks	155	100.0	91.0	2.8	4.2	2.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
3 or 4 weeks	147	100.0	73.0	16.8	2.8	(1)	4.9	(1)	2.8
5 to 7 weeks	57	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 weeks or more	136	100.0	(1)	37.7	21.6	7.5	21.6	1.5	10.4

[1] No one in category.

[2] Percent not shown were base is less than 75,000.

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Table H-1. Number of methods used to look for work: Broad occupational group, sex, and race, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Occupational group, sex, and race	Total		Number of methods used				
	Number (thousands)	Percent	1	2	3	4	5 or more
ALL PERSONS							
Total	10,437	100.0	19.8	18.3	14.8	11.8	36.1
White-collar workers	4,995	100.0	17.8	18.4	13.7	12.1	38.0
Blue-collar workers	3,904	100.0	21.4	17.7	13.5	11.6	35.8
Private household workers	99	100.0	25.5	30.6	17.3	5.1	21.4
Service workers	1,376	100.0	22.4	19.0	15.9	11.6	31.3
Farm workers	65	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
MEN							
Total	5,749	100.0	17.9	17.3	13.2	11.6	39.9
White-collar workers	2,009	100.0	15.6	16.7	12.7	12.1	42.9
Blue-collar workers	3,101	100.0	19.7	17.9	13.3	11.8	37.4
Service workers	580	100.0	17.1	16.1	13.7	9.9	43.3
Farm workers	59	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN							
Total	4,688	100.0	22.1	19.5	15.0	11.9	31.4
White-collar workers	2,986	100.0	19.2	19.5	14.4	12.2	34.6
Blue-collar workers	803	100.0	28.3	16.7	14.4	11.0	29.6
Private household workers	99	100.0	25.5	30.6	17.3	5.1	21.4
Service workers	794	100.0	26.1	21.0	17.5	12.8	22.4
Farm workers	6	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
White							
Total	9,302	100.0	20.2	18.7	13.9	12.0	35.3
White-collar workers	4,580	100.0	18.1	18.7	13.7	12.5	37.1
Blue-collar workers	3,453	100.0	22.1	17.9	13.2	11.9	34.9
Private household workers	60	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers	1,152	100.0	22.8	19.9	16.7	11.2	29.5
Farm workers	57	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Negro and other minority races							
Total	1,135	100.0	16.6	15.4	15.2	9.9	42.9
White-collar workers	415	100.0	14.0	15.7	14.3	8.2	47.7
Blue-collar workers	451	100.0	16.4	15.3	16.6	9.5	42.1
Private household workers	39	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers	222	100.0	19.8	14.0	11.7	13.5	40.8
Farm workers	8	(1)	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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Table H-2. Hours per week looked for work: Selected characteristics, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Characteristics	Total		Number of hours looked per week					
	Number (thousands)	Percent	5 or less	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 or more
Total	10,437	100.0	64.9	16.1	6.0	4.6	2.3	6.1
Sex								
Men	5,749	100.0	59.9	16.9	7.1	5.3	2.9	7.9
Women	4,688	100.0	71.1	15.2	4.6	3.6	1.6	3.8
Age								
16 to 24 years	4,947	100.0	64.6	17.4	6.3	3.9	2.3	5.4
25 to 44 years	4,078	100.0	65.3	14.7	5.8	5.0	2.3	6.9
45 years and over	1,412	100.0	64.8	15.6	5.3	5.8	2.2	6.1
Race								
White	9,302	100.0	65.3	15.7	6.0	4.7	2.2	6.2
Negro and other minority races	1,135	100.0	61.5	19.9	6.3	3.8	3.2	5.4
Work schedule								
Usually worked full time	8,805	100.0	63.2	16.7	6.4	4.7	2.4	6.5
Usually worked part time	1,632	100.0	74.2	12.7	3.6	3.8	1.9	1.9
Weeks looked								
Employed before looking: Total	5,392	100.0	62.5	16.2	6.6	5.0	2.6	7.1
Less than 5 weeks	2,861	100.0	66.7	15.9	5.5	3.9	1.6	6.3
5 to 14 weeks	1,111	100.0	50.6	18.2	10.0	7.3	5.6	8.1
15 to 26 weeks	393	100.0	53.1	20.6	5.2	8.0	3.6	9.3
27 weeks or more	323	100.0	48.1	20.6	11.3	8.4	2.3	9.6
Not in labor force before looking: Total	4,778	100.0	67.7	16.1	5.4	4.2	1.8	4.8
Less than 5 weeks	2,336	100.0	71.0	13.6	4.5	3.9	1.7	5.3
5 to 14 weeks	1,048	100.0	55.8	22.8	8.6	4.9	3.0	5.1
15 to 26 weeks	353	100.0	59.0	19.2	7.1	7.4	2.7	4.4
27 weeks or more	248	100.0	58.1	25.0	7.3	3.6	(1)	6.0

[1] No one in category.

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Table H-3. Farthest distance traveled to look for work: Age, sex, and race, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Distance traveled	Total	Age (in years)							Sex		Race	
		Total, 16 to 24	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	Men	Women	White	Negro and other minority races
Total reporting (thousands)	10,070	4,818	1,674	3,144	2,626	1,316	856	454	5,562	4,508	9,008	1,062
Did not go out to look for work:												
Number (thousands)	398	134	56	78	123	83	30	28	197	201	357	41
Percent of total reporting	4.0	2.8	3.3	2.5	4.7	6.3	3.5	6.2	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.9
Went out to look for work:												
Number (thousands)	9,672	4,684	1,618	3,066	2,503	1,233	826	426	5,365	4,307	8,651	1,021
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 miles	20.7	21.3	27.1	18.2	17.9	20.5	25.3	23.0	15.0	27.9	20.3	24.3
5 to 10 miles	22.4	23.9	29.2	21.1	19.7	20.5	24.3	24.4	18.3	27.6	22.0	26.2
11 to 25 miles	29.6	30.7	28.6	31.8	29.3	30.1	23.6	30.3	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.8
26 to 50 miles	14.4	13.6	10.9	15.0	15.7	14.5	14.5	13.8	18.6	9.0	14.7	11.0
51 to 100 miles	4.3	3.5	1.9	4.4	5.6	5.5	3.9	2.8	6.4	1.7	4.3	4.2
101 to 200 miles	2.5	2.6	1.2	3.3	3.1	2.2	2.3	.5	3.6	1.2	2.7	1.0
201 to 500 miles	2.7	2.8	.6	3.9	3.3	1.7	1.9	2.3	3.5	1.6	2.9	.6
Over 500 miles	3.3	1.7	.6	2.3	5.4	5.1	4.2	2.8	4.9	1.3	3.4	3.1

Table H-4. Farthest distance traveled to look for work: Occupation, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Occupation	Total reporting (thousands)	Did not go out to look		Distance traveled (in miles)								
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total reporting	Total		Under 5	5 to 10	11 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 200	201 to 500	Over 500
				Number (thousands)	Percent								
Total	10,070	398	4.0	9,672	100.0	20.7	22.4	29.6	14.4	4.3	2.5	2.7	3.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,394	82	5.9	1,312	100.0	11.6	13.5	28.0	15.0	6.7	7.1	6.5	11.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	502	20	4.0	482	100.0	10.8	13.1	26.3	17.8	9.3	5.4	7.9	9.3
Sales workers	734	44	6.0	690	100.0	23.9	23.3	24.6	13.2	4.5	3.0	3.9	3.3
Clerical workers	2,203	59	2.7	2,144	100.0	24.3	29.2	33.0	9.3	2.2	.6	.7	.8
Craft and kindred workers	1,113	43	3.9	1,070	100.0	14.4	20.1	32.2	19.7	6.0	2.2	3.5	1.9
Operatives, except transport	1,681	43	2.6	1,638	100.0	22.3	22.0	29.4	17.4	4.5	1.6	1.7	1.2
Transport equipment operatives	374	13	3.5	361	100.0	16.1	21.9	32.7	13.3	8.6	3.0	2.8	1.7
Laborers, except farm	619	8	1.3	611	100.0	21.4	21.3	29.0	20.8	3.3	2.0	.7	1.6
Private household workers	91	13	14.3	78	100.0	44.3	21.5	15.2	8.9	-	5.1	2.5	2.5
Service workers, except private household	1,296	67	5.2	1,229	100.0	29.6	27.6	27.7	10.2	1.1	1.1	.9	2.0
Farm workers	63	6	(1)	57	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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Table H-5. Farthest distance traveled to look for work: Residence, sex, and race, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Distance traveled and race	Both sexes				Men				Women			
	In SMSA[1] of 250,000 or more			Not in SMSA of 250,000 or more	In SMSA[1] of 250,000 or more			Not in SMSA of 250,000 or more	In SMSA[1] of 250,000 or more			Not in SMSA of 250,000 or more
	Total	In central city	Outside central city		Total	In central city	Outside central city		Total	In central city	Outside central city	
ALL PERSONS												
Total reporting (thousands)	6,397	2,757	3,640	3,627	3,500	1,490	2,010	2,105	2,897	1,267	1,630	1,522
Did not go out to look for work:												
Number (thousands)	251	105	146	125	115	58	57	73	136	47	89	52
Percent of total reporting	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.5	4.7	3.7	5.5	3.4
Went out to look for work:												
Number (thousands)	6,146	2,652	3,494	3,502	3,385	1,432	1,953	2,032	2,761	1,220	1,541	1,470
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 miles	17.8	20.4	15.9	24.7	12.5	16.4	9.6	18.0	24.4	25.0	23.9	33.9
5 to 10 miles	25.8	29.7	22.9	17.0	21.8	26.1	18.7	13.8	30.7	33.9	28.2	21.4
11 to 25 miles	32.1	30.1	33.6	25.5	32.9	30.6	34.6	24.0	31.1	29.6	32.3	27.6
26 to 50 miles	13.0	9.2	15.9	15.5	17.0	12.5	20.2	20.6	8.3	5.4	10.5	8.4
51 to 100 miles	3.5	3.2	3.8	6.5	5.2	4.6	5.7	8.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.2
101 to 200 miles	1.8	1.4	2.1	4.0	2.5	1.8	2.9	5.4	.9	.9	1.0	2.0
201 to 500 miles	2.3	2.5	2.2	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.9	4.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.5
Over 500 miles	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.4	5.1	4.6	5.5	5.1	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.0
Negro and other minority races												
Total reporting (thousands)	787	565	222	294	432	305	127	151	355	260	95	143
Did not go out to look for work:												
Number (thousands)	30	15	15	8	16	8	8	6	14	7	7	2
Percent of total reporting	3.8	2.7	6.8	2.7	3.7	2.6	6.3	4.0	3.9	2.7	7.4	1.4
Went out to look for work:												
Number (thousands)	757	549	207	286	416	297	119	145	341	253	88	141
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 miles	23.1	26.0	15.5	35.4	17.1	20.9	7.5	26.9	30.5	32.0	26.1	44.0
5 to 10 miles	29.1	30.7	24.6	17.5	29.3	31.8	22.1	17.2	28.7	29.2	27.3	18.4
11 to 25 miles	30.8	28.1	38.9	30.4	32.9	28.4	44.2	29.7	28.4	27.7	31.5	30.5
26 to 50 miles	9.0	7.3	13.0	5.2	10.6	9.5	13.4	6.2	6.7	4.7	12.5	5.0
51 to 100 miles	3.4	3.6	2.9	5.6	4.8	5.4	3.4	11.0	1.4	1.6	2.3	(2)
Over 100 miles	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.6	5.5	4.1	8.4	9.0	3.8	5.1	(2)	2.1

[1] Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

[2] No one in category.

Table H-6. Farthest distance traveled to look for work: Duration of job search and sex, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Distance traveled	Both sexes					Men	Women
	Total	Under 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 or more		
Total reporting (thousands)	10,070	5,205	2,162	749	570	5,562	4,508
Did not go out to look for work:							
Number (thousands)	398	150	37	12	7	197	201
Percent of total reporting	4.0	2.9	1.7	1.6	1.2	3.5	4.5
Went out to look for work:							
Number (thousands)	9,672	5,055	2,125	737	563	5,365	4,307
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 miles	20.7	23.8	12.7	9.6	8.7	15.0	27.9
5 to 10 miles	22.4	25.1	18.0	19.4	16.3	18.3	27.6
11 to 25 miles	29.6	29.8	33.2	30.1	29.3	29.7	29.6
26 to 50 miles	14.4	12.3	17.5	21.0	21.0	18.6	9.0
51 to 100 miles	4.3	3.3	6.8	4.2	6.2	6.4	1.7
101 to 200 miles	2.5	2.2	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	1.2
201 to 500 miles	2.7	1.7	3.9	4.5	3.5	3.5	1.6
Over 500 miles	3.3	1.9	4.7	7.2	9.1	4.9	1.3

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Table H-7. Distance of current job from residence at time of job search: Age and sex, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Distance and sex	Total	16 to 24 years			25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 years and over
		Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years				
ALL PERSONS								
Total: Number (thousands)	10,437	4,947	1,727	3,220	2,700	1,378	920	492
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 miles	40.1	42.7	50.9	38.4	35.3	38.0	41.2	44.9
5 to 10 miles	24.0	25.2	24.5	25.5	22.4	22.5	24.1	24.5
11 to 25 miles	21.3	19.8	17.0	21.2	23.9	21.4	21.5	21.9
26 to 50 miles	6.7	6.4	5.6	6.9	6.8	7.8	6.7	4.9
51 to 100 miles	2.7	1.7	.9	2.2	3.7	4.7	1.9	1.5
101 to 200 miles	1.4	1.3	.7	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	.9
201 to 500 miles	1.8	1.7	.4	2.4	2.8	.4	1.2	1.1
Over 500 miles	2.1	1.2	(1)	1.8	3.3	3.9	1.7	.6
MEN								
Total: Number (thousands)	5,749	2,587	878	1,709	1,605	736	515	306
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 miles	34.0	40.8	50.3	35.8	27.3	25.3	30.8	37.2
5 to 10 miles	23.3	24.6	23.3	25.2	20.7	22.4	24.3	26.5
11 to 25 miles	22.8	19.8	16.8	21.4	26.0	24.2	24.9	24.5
26 to 50 miles	8.5	7.4	6.7	7.8	8.9	11.1	10.1	6.4
51 to 100 miles	4.1	2.2	1.5	2.6	5.6	8.3	3.4	1.7
101 to 200 miles	2.0	1.9	.8	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.6	.7
201 to 500 miles	2.6	2.2	.9	3.1	4.4	.8	1.6	1.7
Over 500 miles	2.8	1.1	(1)	1.6	4.4	6.0	3.0	1.0
WOMEN								
Total: Number (thousands)	4,688	2,360	849	1,511	1,095	642	405	186
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 miles	47.8	44.9	51.6	41.2	47.1	52.8	54.3	57.8
5 to 10 miles	24.8	25.8	25.8	25.9	25.1	22.6	23.7	20.2
11 to 25 miles	19.5	19.7	17.2	21.1	20.8	18.4	17.3	17.9
26 to 50 miles	4.4	5.3	4.4	5.9	3.8	4.0	2.3	1.7
51 to 100 miles	.9	1.2	.2	1.8	.9	.5	(1)	1.2
101 to 200 miles	.6	.6	.6	.6	.3	.3	1.5	1.2
201 to 500 miles	.8	1.2	.4	1.7	.3	(1)	.8	(1)
Over 500 miles	1.2	1.2	(1)	1.9	1.7	1.5	(1)	(1)

[1] No one in category.

Table H-8. Farthest distance traveled to look for work: Distance of current job from residence at time of job search and sex, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Farthest distance traveled	Total		Distance of current job from residence at time of job search—(in miles)							
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Under 5	5 to 10	11 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 200	201 to 500	Over 500
BOTH SEXES										
Total	10,437	100.0	40.1	24.0	21.3	6.7	3.7	1.4	1.8	2.1
Under 5 miles	2,006	100.0	89.1	6.3	2.8	1.0	.1	.2	.2	.4
5 to 10 miles	2,171	100.0	40.5	53.9	4.1	1.0	.1	(1)	.3	.1
11 to 25 miles	2,865	100.0	24.1	23.4	49.0	2.2	.6	.2	.1	.1
26 to 50 miles	1,388	100.0	20.6	15.7	26.6	34.2	1.7	.4	.2	.7
51 to 100 miles	417	100.0	18.0	12.2	21.8	6.7	39.6	.5	1.0	(2)
101 to 200 miles	245	100.0	11.0	13.1	20.4	7.3	8.6	34.3	2.4	2.9
201 to 500 miles	258	100.0	20.4	11.0	10.6	5.5	2.7	7.8	41.2	.8
Over 500 miles	323	100.0	13.9	9.6	7.1	3.7	5.9	1.9	9.3	48.6
Did not go out to look	398	100.0	49.4	22.0	9.5	5.6	2.4	1.9	3.2	6.3
MEN										
Total	5,749	100.0	34.0	23.3	22.8	8.5	4.1	2.0	2.6	2.8
Under 5 miles	804	100.0	84.0	8.9	3.8	1.5	.2	.2	.5	.8
5 to 10 miles	983	100.0	39.3	52.7	5.7	1.2	.3	.1	.6	.2
11 to 25 miles	1,591	100.0	25.3	24.0	46.7	2.3	1.0	.3	.3	.1
26 to 50 miles	1,000	100.0	19.6	16.2	26.9	33.5	2.2	.6	.1	.8
51 to 100 miles	344	100.0	17.7	12.5	22.1	6.7	39.0	.6	1.2	(2)
101 to 200 miles	192	100.0	9.9	14.7	18.3	6.8	11.0	36.0	1.0	2.6
201 to 500 miles	187	100.0	17.1	12.8	9.6	6.4	1.1	9.6	43.3	(2)
Over 500 miles	265	100.0	12.8	10.9	7.2	4.5	7.2	1.5	10.6	45.1
Did not go out to look	197	100.0	42.3	19.0	12.7	9.0	3.7	1.6	4.2	7.4
WOMEN										
Total	4,688	100.0	47.8	24.8	19.5	4.4	.9	.6	.8	1.2
Under 5 miles	1,202	100.0	92.5	4.5	2.1	.7	(3)	.2	(3)	.2
5 to 10 miles	1,188	100.0	41.6	54.9	2.7	.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
11 to 25 miles	1,274	100.0	22.6	22.8	52.0	2.1	.2	.2	(3)	.2
26 to 50 miles	388	100.0	23.1	14.0	25.5	35.8	.5	(3)	.5	.5
51 to 100 miles	73	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 to 200 miles	53	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
201 to 500 miles	71	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 500 miles	58	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not go out to look	201	100.0	56.6	24.9	6.3	1.6	1.1	2.1	2.1	5.3

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.
[2] No one in category.
[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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Table I-1. Jobseekers who refused offers: Age and sex, January 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Job offers and sex	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 years and over
BOTH SEXES							
Total reporting	10,193	1,685	3,185	2,645	1,337	885	456
Refused job offer	3,292	470	1,099	983	402	224	114
Percent of total reporting	32.3	27.9	34.5	37.2	30.1	25.3	25.0
MEN							
Total reporting	5,613	847	1,686	1,578	716	500	286
Refused job offer	1,830	191	600	596	239	130	74
Percent of total reporting	32.6	22.6	35.6	37.8	33.4	26.0	25.9
WOMEN							
Total reporting	4,580	838	1,499	1,067	621	385	170
Refused job offer	1,462	279	499	387	163	94	40
Percent of total reporting	31.9	33.3	33.3	36.3	26.2	24.4	23.5

Table I-2. Jobseekers who refused offers: Occupation and race, January 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and race	Total reporting	Refused job offer	
		Number	Percent of total reporting
Total	10,193	3,292	32.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,417	658	46.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	512	277	54.1
Sales workers	746	281	37.7
Clerical workers	2,232	778	34.9
Craft and kindred workers	1,123	315	28.0
Operatives, except transport	1,682	402	23.9
Transport equipment operatives	367	92	25.1
Laborers, except farm	628	124	19.7
Private household workers	97	14	14.4
Service workers, except private household	1,326	339	25.6
Farm workers	63	12	(1)
White	9,100	3,049	33.5
Negro and other minority races	1,093	243	22.2

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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Table I-3. Main reason for refusing job offer: Age and sex, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Reason and sex	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 years and over
BOTH SEXES							
Total refusing job offer: Number (thousands)	3,292	470	1,099	983	402	224	114
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Low pay	30.4	25.9	27.7	31.2	33.8	40.7	36.7
Location unsatisfactory	13.7	17.0	13.4	12.7	13.6	13.4	12.8
Hours unsatisfactory	9.2	12.1	7.6	9.0	13.1	4.2	8.3
Other conditions unsatisfactory	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.0	6.2	1.9	9.2
Job temporary or seasonal	3.6	4.4	4.0	3.0	2.8	5.1	1.8
Would not make use of skill or training	6.4	2.6	6.6	8.1	4.4	7.9	8.3
Did not want that kind of work	10.9	11.7	12.3	9.9	11.8	7.9	5.5
Other reasons	20.4	20.5	22.4	21.0	14.1	19.0	17.4
MEN							
Total refusing job offer: Number (thousands)	1,830	191	600	596	314	130	74
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)
Low pay	32.7	30.7	30.7	31.2	37.5	41.1	-
Location unsatisfactory	13.0	15.7	11.9	11.7	15.0	16.4	-
Hours unsatisfactory	7.0	11.8	6.4	7.0	8.2	(2)	-
Other conditions unsatisfactory	6.0	5.6	7.0	5.6	6.4	1.6	-
Job temporary or seasonal	4.2	5.1	4.9	3.4	4.7	3.9	-
Would not make use of skill or training	6.7	2.2	6.0	9.2	2.6	9.4	-
Did not want that kind of work	10.0	6.7	12.6	9.3	9.4	7.8	-
Other reasons	20.5	21.9	20.8	22.6	15.9	19.5	-
WOMEN							
Total refusing job offer: Number (thousands)	1,462	279	499	387	163	94	40
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)
Low pay	27.5	22.5	24.2	31.3	28.7	39.8	-
Location unsatisfactory	14.6	17.8	15.3	14.3	11.5	9.1	-
Hours unsatisfactory	11.8	12.7	9.1	12.2	20.4	10.2	-
Other conditions unsatisfactory	4.8	5.5	4.6	4.0	5.7	2.3	-
Job temporary or seasonal	3.0	4.0	3.2	2.1	(2)	6.8	-
Would not make use of skill or training	6.0	2.9	7.3	6.4	7.0	5.7	-
Did not want that kind of work	12.0	14.9	11.9	10.9	15.3	8.0	-
Other reasons	20.3	19.6	24.4	18.6	11.5	18.2	-

[1] Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[2] No one in category.

Table I-4. Main reason for refusing job offer: Occupation and race, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total refusing job offer		Reason for refusing job							
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Low pay	Location unsatisfactory	Hours unsatisfactory	Other working conditions unsatisfactory	Job was temporary or seasonal	Would not make use of skill or training	Did not want that kind of work	Other reason
Total	3,292	100.0	30.4	13.7	9.2	5.5	3.6	6.4	10.9	20.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	648	100.0	17.7	22.2	6.6	6.9	1.8	9.8	9.1	25.6
Managers and administrators, except farm	277	100.0	37.3	10.3	2.2	4.8	2.2	7.7	15.9	19.6
Sales workers	281	100.0	24.2	14.8	11.6	3.2	(1)	7.2	21.3	17.7
Clerical workers	778	100.0	33.3	13.0	10.5	4.3	2.7	6.4	12.0	17.8
Craft workers	315	100.0	37.3	11.8	6.9	5.9	7.9	6.9	5.9	17.7
Operatives, except transport	402	100.0	40.0	7.4	8.7	3.8	6.9	1.5	7.7	23.8
Transport equipment operatives	92	100.0	36.4	13.3	14.4	11.1	(1)	8.9	5.6	10.0
Laborers, except farm	124	100.0	34.2	12.6	12.6	8.4	7.6	5.0	8.4	10.9
Private household workers	14	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household	339	100.0	26.6	10.0	13.6	7.2	5.7	3.3	11.2	22.1
Farm workers	12	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	3,049	100.0	30.2	13.8	9.0	5.6	3.3	6.4	10.9	20.8
Negro and other minority races	243	100.0	32.2	12.8	11.5	3.8	7.7	5.6	11.1	15.0

[1] No one in category.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table I-5. Method of jobfinding resulting in offer refused: Occupation, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Occupation	Total offers refused[1]		Applied directly to employer	Asked friends about jobs—		Answered newspaper ads	Private employment agency	State employment service	All other
	Number (thousands)	Percent		Where they worked	Elsewhere				
Total	4,328	100.0	20.5	8.2	6.9	19.3	11.0	8.5	25.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	886	100.0	24.2	7.3	7.2	12.3	10.7	2.9	35.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	424	100.0	12.4	7.5	10.9	24.6	11.4	5.4	27.6
Sales workers	389	100.0	20.4	9.4	9.4	23.8	15.0	1.3	20.6
Clerical and kindred workers	983	100.0	18.1	7.6	4.8	20.4	19.3	8.0	21.7
Craft and kindred workers	375	100.0	22.9	9.9	8.5	22.4	5.7	11.3	19.3
Operatives, except transport	487	100.0	27.0	8.8	5.2	20.6	5.4	16.3	16.5
Transport equipment operatives	113	100.0	26.4	15.5	1.8	30.9	(2)	10.9	14.5
Laborers, except farm	207	100.0	15.5	5.2	5.2	8.8	5.7	15.5	44.4
Service workers, except private household	416	100.0	19.6	8.9	8.4	18.8	6.4	16.0	21.6

[1] Includes some private household workers and farm laborers not shown separately. Since some persons turned down more than one job offer, total represents number of job offers turned down and not number of persons who turned down job offers.

[2] No one in category.

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Table J-1. Average hourly earnings on current and previous job for persons who last worked in 1971 or 1972: Method by which current job was obtained, sex, and race, January 1973

Method, sex, and race	Average hourly earnings		Change	
	On last job	On current job	Amount	Percent
Total	$3.03	$3.40	$ 0.37	12.2
Applied directly to employer	2.85	3.15	.30	10.5
Asked friends:				
About jobs where they work	2.89	3.38	.49	17.0
About jobs elsewhere	3.78	3.78	-	-
Asked relatives:				
About jobs where they work	2.74	3.12	.38	13.9
About jobs elsewhere	2.53	3.42	.89	35.2
Answered newspaper ads:				
Local	2.96	3.17	.21	7.1
Nonlocal	3.63	3.07	-.56	-15.4
Private employment agency	3.18	3.58	.40	12.6
State employment service	2.55	2.74	.19	7.5
School placement office	3.06	3.55	.49	16.0
Civil Service test	2.91	3.85	.94	32.3
Asked teacher or professor	2.76	3.63	.87	31.5
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Placed ads in newspapers:				
Local	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nonlocal	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Union hiring hall	6.29	7.17	.88	14.0
Contacted local organization	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other	3.31	3.81	.50	15.1
Men	3.44	3.85	.41	11.9
Women	2.45	2.79	.34	13.9
White	3.05	3.42	.37	12.1
Negro and other minority races	2.80	3.28	.48	17.1

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[2] No one in category.

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Table J-2. Change in hourly earnings between current and previous job for persons who last worked in 1971 or 1972: Method by which current job was obtained, sex, and race, January 1973

(Percent distribution)

Method, sex, and race	Total		No change	Increased by—				Decreased by—			
	Number (thousands)	Percent		Total	Under 10 percent	10 to 19.9 percent	20 percent or more	Total	Under 10 percent	10 to 19.9 percent	20 percent or more
Total[1]	7,884	100.0	6.9	61.3	9.6	10.9	40.9	31.7	8.5	7.8	15.4
Applied directly to employer	2,510	100.0	8.0	58.1	9.4	11.1	37.6	33.9	9.2	8.0	16.6
Asked friends:											
About jobs where they work	894	100.0	4.2	64.4	9.7	9.5	45.2	31.3	7.6	8.5	15.3
About jobs elsewhere	419	100.0	6.7	61.5	11.1	7.2	43.2	31.9	6.2	8.1	17.8
Asked relatives:											
About jobs where they work	423	100.0	3.8	68.3	8.4	9.4	50.5	27.7	8.6	4.3	14.7
About jobs elsewhere	165	100.0	3.1	75.6	14.4	10.6	51.2	21.2	1.9	7.5	11.9
Answered newspaper ads:											
Local	890	100.0	6.5	60.4	11.0	12.9	36.4	33.2	9.5	8.5	15.3
Nonlocal	100	100.0	(2)	41.0	2.0	12.0	26.0	59.0	15.0	16.0	28.0
Private employment agency	459	100.0	5.1	67.5	9.0	17.0	41.5	27.6	8.8	6.2	12.7
State employment service	378	100.0	6.9	61.1	9.7	14.7	36.7	31.9	10.3	7.2	14.7
School placement office	221	100.0	4.2	65.7	2.8	9.4	54.0	30.0	3.3	8.0	18.8
Civil Service test	153	100.0	2.1	80.8	10.3	8.9	61.6	17.1	8.2	1.4	7.5
Asked teacher or professor	106	100.0	4.0	64.4	10.9	8.9	43.6	31.7	8.9	9.9	12.9
Went to place where employers come to pick up people	8	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed ads in newspapers:											
Local	16	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonlocal	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Answered ads in professional or trade journals	33	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union hiring hall	124	100.0	36.9	48.4	16.4	5.7	26.2	14.8	4.1	2.5	8.2
Contacted local organization	50	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed ads in professional or trade journals	2	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	368	100.0	9.2	59.5	6.6	11.8	40.8	31.0	5.5	11.5	14.1
Men	4,593	100.0	8.3	59.1	9.7	9.6	39.8	32.5	7.8	8.1	16.6
Women	3,291	100.0	4.9	64.4	9.5	12.6	42.3	30.7	9.5	7.4	13.7
White	7,125	100.0	7.0	61.3	9.7	11.0	40.6	31.7	8.5	7.9	15.2
Negro and other minority races	759	100.0	5.7	61.5	8.8	9.9	42.9	-	-	-	-

[1] Includes some persons for whom method was unknown.

[2] No one in category.

[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: This table includes only persons who were wage and salary workers on both jobs.

Appendix: Survey Concepts and Questionnaire

Estimates in this report are based on supplementary questions in the January 1973 Current Population Survey conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The basic labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods, and reliability of the data are described briefly in the following sections.[1] The questionnaire used in the survey is appended for reference.

Definitions and explanations

Population coverage. Each month trained interviewers collect information from a sample of about 47,000 households located in 461 areas in 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. The estimates in this report are for persons 16 years of age and over not in school and in the civilian noninstitutional population during the calendar week ending January 13, 1973. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions, such as homes for the aged and correctional institutions.

Persons employed in the survey week were asked the question: "When did---start working at his present job or business?" Wage and salary workers who had started on their current jobs between January 1972 and January 1973 were asked to answer a series of questions on how they found their jobs. The questionnaire for this survey was designed for self-enumeration and mail return. Information was obtained directly from the person if he was at home at the time the interviewer was visiting the household. If the person was not at home, the schedule was left to be completed and mailed to the Bureau of the Census. Nonrespondents were followed up by mail, phone, or personal visit. Approximately 90 percent of the schedules were eventually returned.

About 5 percent of the questionnaires were returned by respondents who had switched jobs between the CPS interview week in January 1973 and the time of returning the questionnaire. Since data on these questionnaires did not correspond to "current job" information obtained on the basic CPS questionnaire, these cases were omitted from the estimates. For this reason, the number of jobfinders shown in this report is underestimated by about 5 percent. Estimated proportions of jobfinders in the various categories may be less affected by these omissions. However, the cases omitted tend to be persons who change jobs more frequently than those persons who were included in the estimates.

Employed. Employed persons are all those who, during the survey week, (a) did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family or (b) did not work but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are all those who did not work during the survey week, made specific efforts to find a job within the preceding 4 weeks, and were available for work during the survey week or would have been available except for temporary illness. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Civilian labor force. The civilian labor force comprises all civilian persons classified as employed or unemployed according to the above definitions.

Not in civilian labor force. Persons not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as not in the labor force. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

[1] For a more complete description of the methodology, see *Concepts and Methods Used in Manpower Statistics from the Current Population Survey*, Report 313 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1967).

Length of employment on last job. Length of employment is the number of years a person had been employed continuously except for interruptions for vacation, temporary illness, labor-management dispute, short-term layoff (less than 30 days), and other temporary reasons. Conditions under which continuous employment may be broken are entry into the Armed Forces, transfer to another job or employer, a layoff of 30 days or more, or withdrawal from the labor force for 30 days or more, even if a person subsequently returned to work for the same employer.

Full-time and part-time workers. Full-time workers are persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, and those who worked 1 to 34 hours but usually worked full time. Part-time workers are those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week and usually worked only 1 to 34 hours. Persons with a job but not at work during the survey week are classified according to whether they usually worked full or part time.

Wage and salary workers. Wage and salary workers are persons working for a wage, salary, commission, tips, payment in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer or any government unit.

Occupation. The data on occupation refer to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two jobs or more were classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours in the survey week. The occupation categories in this report are those used in the 1970 Census of Population. "White-collar" workers are employed in professional and technical, managerial, sales, and clerical occupations. "Blue-collar" workers are employed in craft, operative, and laborer (except farm) occupations.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, Negro, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and Negro.

Marital status. Women were classified into the following categories according to their marital status at the time of interview: Single; married, husband present; and other marital status. A woman was classified "married, husband present" if her husband was reported as a member of the same household even though he may have been temporarily absent on business, vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, and the like at the time of interview. The term "other marital status" applies to women who are married, husband absent; widowed; or divorced.

Duration of job search. Duration is the total number of weeks a jobseeker looked for work before finding the current job, including weeks looked while still employed at a previous job.

Hourly earnings. Hourly earnings were obtained by dividing usual weekly earnings (including tips and commissions, but excluding overtime pay), before any deductions, by the number of hours usually worked per week, excluding overtime.

Metropolitan areas. The population residing in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 Census. "Large metropolitan areas" are defined as SMSA's with populations of 250,000 or more.

Sums of distribution. Sums of individual items, whether absolute numbers or percentages, may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components. Percentage totals, however, are always shown as 100 percent.

Reliability of the estimates

Estimating procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population and other data on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and strength of the Armed Forces.

Variability. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. These may be relatively large in the case of persons with irregular attachment to the labor force. Particular care should be exercised in the

interpretation of figures based on relatively small estimates as well as small differences between figures.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability; that is, of the variations that might occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Appendix tables 1 through 4 show approximations of the standard errors of various estimates in this survey. The approximations should be interpreted as indicators of the order of magnitude of the standard error, rather than a precise standard for any specific item.

The following examples illustrate their use. As of January 1973, an estimated 10,437,000 persons were working on jobs they obtained at sometime since January 1972

Appendix table 1. Standard errors of estimated number of persons, all races (both sexes) or white race (both sexes)

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error
50,000	8,500
100,000	12,100
250,000	19,000
500,000	27,000
1,000,000	38,100
2,500,000	59,500
5,000,000	83,800
10,000,000	116,000
25,000,000	171,000
50,000,000	211,000
75,000,000	213,000
100,000,000	179,000

Appendix table 2. Standard errors of estimated number of persons, total or white, male only or female only characteristics

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error
50,000	7,500
100,000	10,600
250,000	16,700
500,000	23,600
1,000,000	33,300
2,500,000	51,800
5,000,000	72,200
10,000,000	98,000
25,000,000	134,000
40,000,000	137,000
50,000,000	123,000

Appendix table 3. Standard errors of estimated number of persons, Negro and other races

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000	5,600
50,000	8,100
75,000	9,900
100,000	11,400
250,000	17,800
500,000	25,100
1,000,000	34,800
2,500,000	51,800
5,000,000	64,800
10,000,000	60,900

Appendix table 4. Standard errors of estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of estimated percentage (000)								
	75	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000
1 or 99	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
2 or 98	1.7	1.6	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2	.2	.1
5 or 95	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.1	.8	.5	.3	.2	.2
10 or 90	3.5	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.1	.7	.5	.3	.2
15 or 85	4.2	3.9	2.5	1.8	1.3	.8	.6	.4	.3
20 or 80	4.7	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	.9	.6	.4	.3
25 or 75	5.1	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	.7	.5	.3
30 or 70	5.4	5.1	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.0	.7	.5	.3
35 or 65	5.7	5.3	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.1	.7	.5	.3
40 or 60	5.8	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	.8	.5	.3
45 or 55	5.9	5.5	3.5	2.5	1.7	1.1	.8	.6	.4
50	5.9	5.5	3.5	2.5	1.7	1.1	.8	.6	.4

after a period of jobseeking. Appendix table 1 shows the standard error on this estimate to be approximately 117,600. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference between the sample estimate and a complete census count would be less than 117,600. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than 235,200.

An estimated 34.9 percent of the jobseekers got their jobs by applying directly to employers without suggestions or referrals by anyone. Appendix table 4 shows the standard error of 34.9 percent with a base of 10,437,000 to be about 0.5 percent. Consequently, the chances are 2 out of 3 that a complete census would have disclosed the figure to be between 34.4 and 35.4 percent, and 19 out of 20 that the figure would have been between 33.9 and 35.9 percent.

The reliability of an estimated percentage that is based on sample data for both the numerator and the denominator depends on the percentage and the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater).

O.M.B. No. 41-S72103; Approval Expires June 30, 1973

FORM CPS-615
(12-8-72)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN.
BUREAU OF THE CE[illegible]S

JOB FINDING SURVEY

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

Dear

The U.S. Department of Labor has asked the Bureau of the Census to obtain information on the ways people find jobs. This information will be used by government agencies and private organizations concerned with counseling people who are looking for work, guiding them to the methods which have brought other people the best results.

You are asked to answer the questions on the inside portion of this form and mail the completed form within FIVE DAYS in the enclosed pre-addressed envelope. Since this study is based on a scientific sample of the total population, it is important that each person return a completed questionnaire.

Your cooperation in this voluntary survey will be greatly appreciated. The Bureau of the Census treats as confidential all the information you provide, and the results of the survey will be issued only in the form of statistical totals.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

George H. Brown

GEORGE H. BROWN
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosure

CENSUS USE ONLY

a. Interviewer code	b. CC6	c. CC13	d. CC18	e. CC20	f. CC21	g. NR
				1 ☐ W 2 ☐ N 3 ☐ O	1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	

1. When did you start to work for the employer you had the week of January 7–13? If you were working at more than one job, refer to your main job. If you worked for the same employer more than once, give the date you started your present employment.

(010)
1 ☐ January 1973
2 ☐ October – December 1972
3 ☐ July – September 1972
4 ☐ April – June 1972
5 ☐ January – March 1972
6 ☐ Before January 1972

2. Are you still working for that employer?

(011) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

3. What kind of work are you doing? *(For example: teacher, secretary, salesperson, carpenter)*

(012) ☐☐☐

4. How many hours do you usually work per week on your job, excluding overtime?

(013) _____ Hours

5. How much do you usually earn per week, before any deductions? Include tips and commissions, but exclude overtime pay. If your earnings vary, please estimate your weekly earnings.

(014) $ _____ . 01 Per week

6. Did you spend any time looking for work before starting on your present job?

(015)
1 ☐ Yes – *Go to Question 7*
2 ☐ No – I was on layoff waiting to be called back to work } *Skip to question 35*
3 ☐ No – I was offered a job without looking for it
4 ☐ No – I returned to a job I held once before
5 ☐ No – I went into the family business } *Skip to question 34*
6 ☐ No – Other reason *(Explain)*

_____

7. Here is a list of the ways people try to find jobs. What methods did you use to look for work before you got your present job? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each method listed.*

Did you –

A. Apply directly to an employer without suggestions or referrals by any one?

(016) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

B. Ask relatives about jobs where they work?

(017) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

C. Ask relatives about jobs elsewhere?

(018) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

D. Ask friends about jobs where they work?

(019) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

E. Ask friends about jobs elsewhere?

(020) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Did you –

F. Check with State employment service?

(021) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

G. Check with private employment agency?

(022) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

H. Answer ads in local newspaper?

(023) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

I. Answer ads in newspaper from outside your locality?

(024) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Did you –

J. Place ads in local newspaper?

(025) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

K. Place ads in newspaper outside your locality?

(026) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Please continue with the list on the next page.

7.(Continued)
Did you –

L. Check with labor union hiring hall?

(027) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

M. Take civil service test or file application for a government job, Federal, State or local?

(028) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

N. Contact an organization, such as a community action group, Urban League, welfare agency, etc.?

(029) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

O. Contact school placement officer?

(030) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

P. Ask teacher or professor for job leads?

(031) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Did you –

Q. Answer ads in professional or trade journals or periodicals?

(032) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

R. Place ads in professional or trade journals or periodicals?

(033) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

S. Go to any special place or street where employers come to pick up people?

(034) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

T. Use any other method to find a job?

(035) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Go to question 8*

Explain _____

_____

Go to question 8

8. Looking back at methods A through T, listed in item 7, which ONE method did you use most often?

Enter in this space the letter of the ONE method you used most often.

(036) _____

9. Which ONE method in this list was most useful in getting your present job?

Enter in this space the letter of the ONE method which was most useful in getting your job.

(037) _____

10. Which of the other methods, A through T in the list in item 7, also helped you to get your job? *Mark the box next to the letter of each method which helped.*

(038)	☐ A	☐ H	☐ O
	☐ B	☐ I	☐ P
(039)	☐ C	☐ J	☐ Q
	☐ D	☐ K	☐ R
(040)	☐ E	☐ L	☐ S
	☐ F	☐ M	☐ T
(041)	☐ G	☐ N	

(042) W ☐ No other method helped

11. Did you get any job offers which you did not take?

(043) 1 ☐ Yes – *Go to question 12* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to question 14*

12. Which of the methods A through T in item 7 resulted in a job offer which you did not take? *Mark the box next to the letter of each method which resulted in a job offer.*

(044)	☐ A	☐ H	☐ O
	☐ B	☐ I	☐ P
(045)	☐ C	☐ J	☐ Q
	☐ D	☐ K	☐ R
(046)	☐ E	☐ L	☐ S
	☐ F	☐ M	☐ T
(047)	☐ G	☐ N	

13. What was the MAIN reason you did not take the job? If you received more than one offer, refer to the most recent. *Mark only one reason.*

(048)
1 ☐ Low pay
2 ☐ Location unsatisfactory
3 ☐ Hours unsatisfactory
4 ☐ Other working conditions unsatisfactory
5 ☐ Job was temporary or seasonal
6 ☐ Would not make use of my skill or training
7 ☐ Did not want that kind of work
8 ☐ Other reason *(Explain)* _____

_____

14. While you were looking for your present job, were you given any tests to see what kind of work you can do or how well you can do it?

(049) 1 ☐ Yes — *Go to question 15* 2 ☐ No — *Skip to question 16*

15. Who gave you these tests? *(Mark all that apply)*

(050)
1 ☐ Employer
2 ☐ Community action group, Urban League, or welfare agency
3 ☐ State employment service
4 ☐ Private employment agency
5 ☐ School placement office
6 ☐ Other *(Explain)* _____

_____

16. While looking for your present job, were you given any advice about training or the kind of work to look for?

(051) 1 ☐ Yes — *Go to question 17* 2 ☐ No — *Skip to question 18*

17. Who gave you this advice? *(Mark all that apply)*

(052)
1 ☐ Friends
2 ☐ Relatives
3 ☐ Community action group, Urban League, or welfare agency
4 ☐ School placement office
5 ☐ Teacher or professor
6 ☐ State employment service
(053)
7 ☐ Private employment agency
8 ☐ Labor union
9 ☐ Other *(Explain)* _____

18. Why did you start looking for work? Was it because you quit or lost a job or business, or was there some other reason? *(Mark only ONE)*

(054)
01 ☐ Quit job
02 ☐ Temporary job ended
03 ☐ Laid off temporarily (less than 30 days)
04 ☐ Laid off indefinitely (30 days or more)
05 ☐ Lost job for other reason
06 ☐ I sold, lost, or gave up my business
} *Go to question 19*

07 ☐ Wanted to get a different job before quitting the one I had
} *Skip to question 22*

08 ☐ Left or finished school
09 ☐ Left military service
10 ☐ Wanted or needed to work while in school
11 ☐ Recovered from illness or accident and was able to start working
12 ☐ Was keeping house and decided to get a paid job
13 ☐ Was retired and decided to go back to work
14 ☐ Other *(Explain)* _____
} *Skip to question 23*

19. Did you start to look for work while still working on your last job?

(055) 1 ☐ Yes – *Skip to question 22* 2 ☐ No – *Go to question 20*

20. How long after losing or leaving your last job did you start looking for another one?

(056)
1 ☐ First or second day after leaving } *Skip to question 23*
2 ☐ 3 days to 1 week
3 ☐ 1 to 2 weeks
4 ☐ 3 to 4 weeks
5 ☐ 5 to 8 weeks
6 ☐ 9 weeks or more } *Go to question 21*

21. What was the MAIN reason you did not start to look for work within 1 or 2 days?

(057)
1 ☐ Expected to be called back to job
2 ☐ Wanted to take some time off
3 ☐ Had work to do around the house
4 ☐ Own illness
5 ☐ Illness in family
6 ☐ Moved
7 ☐ Other (*Explain*)

_____

_____

(Skip to question 23)

22. How many weeks did you look for work while still working?

(058) _____ Weeks

23. After you started to look for work, how many weeks did you look before finding your present job?

(059) _____ Weeks

24. How many hours a week did you usually look for work during this period?

(060)
1 ☐ 5 hours or less
2 ☐ 6 to 10 hours
3 ☐ 11 to 15 hours
4 ☐ 16 to 20 hours
5 ☐ 21 to 25 hours
6 ☐ 26 hours or more

25. Did you get any unemployment insurance benefits while you were looking for work?

(061) 1 ☐ Yes – *Go to question 26* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to question 28*

26. For how many weeks did you receive the benefits?

(062) _____ Weeks

27. Did you use up all your benefit rights while you were out of work?

(063) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

28. What was the farthest distance from where you lived that you went to look for work? Please estimate if you do not know exact mileage.

(064)
1 ☐ Under 5 miles
2 ☐ 5 to 10 miles
3 ☐ 11 to 25 miles
4 ☐ 26 to 50 miles
5 ☐ 51 to 100 miles
6 ☐ 101 to 200 miles
7 ☐ 201 to 500 miles
8 ☐ Over 500 miles
9 ☐ Did not go out to look for work

29. How far away from where you lived is the job you took? Please estimate if you do not know exact mileage.

(065)
1 ☐ Under 5 miles
2 ☐ 5 to 10 miles
3 ☐ 11 to 25 miles
4 ☐ 26 to 50 miles
5 ☐ 51 to 100 miles
6 ☐ 101 to 200 miles
7 ☐ 201 to 500 miles
8 ☐ Over 500 miles

30a. Did you take any occupational or educational training courses or programs during the time you were looking for work?

(066) 1 ☐ Yes – *Go to question 30b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to question 35*

b. Did you (or your family) pay for this training?

(067) 1 ☐ Yes – *Go to question 30c* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to question 31*

c. How much did the training cost?

(068) $ _____ .

FORM CPS-618 (12-8-72)

31. What kind of training did you get?
(For example: typing, auto repair, nurse's aide, reading and writing)

(069)

32. Did this training help you to get your present job?

(070) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

33. Do you use any of this training on your job?

(071) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
Skip to question 35

34. What were you doing before starting to work on your present job?

(072)
1 ☐ Working at a different job and in school
2 ☐ Working at a different job and not in school
3 ☐ In school and not working
4 ☐ Taking care of home and family
5 ☐ Retired
6 ☐ Ill or disabled
7 ☐ In military service
8 ☐ Other *(Explain)* _____

35. Before starting on your present job, were you a member of a labor union?

(073) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

36. How many different jobs did you have during 1972? Do not count as a separate job a second job held at the same time as your main job.

(074)
1 ☐ None
2 ☐ 1
3 ☐ 2
4 ☐ 3
5 ☐ 4 or more

37. How many times were you out of work AND looking for work during 1972?

(075)
1 ☐ None – *Skip to question 39*
2 ☐ 1 time
3 ☐ 2 times
4 ☐ 3 times or more
} *Go to question 38*

38. What was the longest stretch of time that you were out of a job AND looking for work in 1972?

(076) _____ Weeks

39. Before starting on your present job, when did you last work at a job or business, either full or part time, for two weeks or more?

(077)
01 ☐ January 1973
02 ☐ October – December 1972
03 ☐ July – September 1972
04 ☐ April – June 1972
05 ☐ January – March 1972
06 ☐ 1971
07 ☐ 1970
08 ☐ 1969
09 ☐ 1968
} *Go to question 40*

10 ☐ 1963–1967
11 ☐ 1962 or earlier
12 ☐ Never worked before present job for two weeks or more
} *END QUESTIONS*

Now we would like to ask about your last job, that is, the job you held before your present one.

40. How long did you work at that job or business?

(078)
1 ☐ Less than 4 months
2 ☐ 4 to 6 months
3 ☐ 7 to 11 months
4 ☐ 1 year but less than 3
5 ☐ 3 years but less than 5
6 ☐ 5 years but less than 10
7 ☐ 10 years but less than 15
8 ☐ 15 years or more

41. Please describe your last job.

a. For whom did you work? *(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)*

b. What kind of business or industry was this? *(For example: retail shoe store, State Labor Department, building contractor)*

(079)

c. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example: salesperson, secretary, carpenter)*

(080)

d. What were your major activities or duties on this job? *(For example: sell shoes, take dictation, build forms)*

41e. Were you –

(081)

1 ☐ An employee of a private company or individual?

2 ☐ Federal government employee?

3 ☐ State or local government employee?

Go to question 42

4 ☐ Self-employed?

5 ☐ Working without pay in family business or farm?

END QUESTIONS

42. How many hours did you usually work per week, excluding overtime, just before you left that job?

(082) _____ Hours

43. How much did you usually earn per week, before any deductions, just before you left that job? Include tips and commissions, but exclude overtime pay. If your earnings varied, please estimate what your weekly earnings were.

(083) $_____ . [redacted] Per week

THIS COMPLETES THE QUESTIONNAIRE. PLEASE PUT THE FORM IN THE PREADDRESSED ENVELOPE PROVIDED AND MAIL IT TO US.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1976 210-882/61